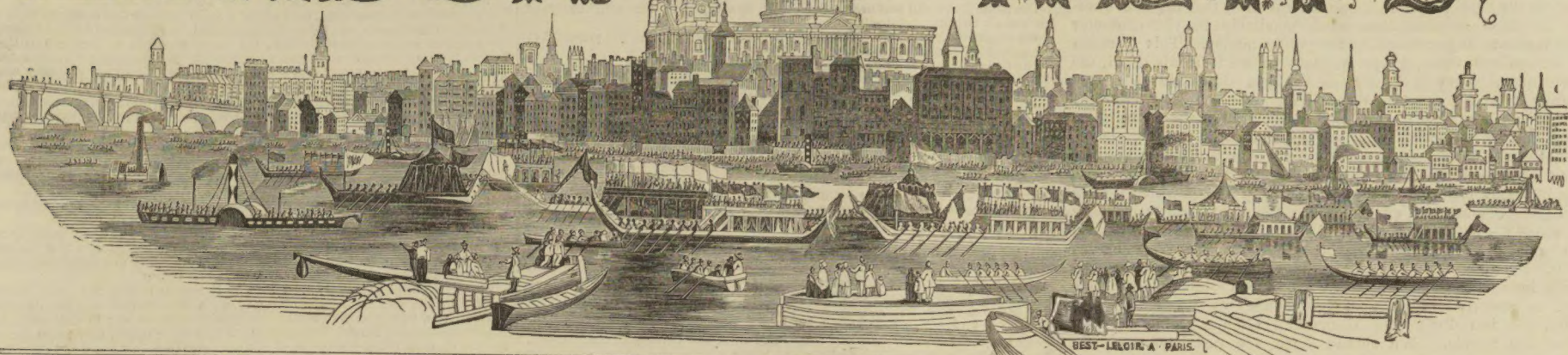


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.]

## PUBLIC LIBRARIES FOR TOWNS.

We see it stated that efforts are being made in various of the more opulent and important towns of the kingdom, to establish public libraries for the benefit of the trading and operative classes. Manchester and Liverpool seem well inclined to take the lead in this movement. The wealthier classes in Manchester have already entered into a liberal subscription with this object, and the Town Council of Liverpool have a motion before them with the same view. We need scarcely say that to all such efforts we wish the most complete success. The education of the adult people by their

own agency, without the aid of Governmental grants, or the interference of official and officious functionaries, is a result in the highest degree desirable, and will be one of the most gratifying proofs of our advancing civilization.

Another movement in this direction has been made by Mr. Ewart, whose Bill for the establishment of Public Libraries in Towns has already made some progress through the House of Commons. Mr. Ewart proposes that Town Councils shall have the power to rate their parishes for this purpose. Various objections against the measure have been started in the debates that have ensued upon the first and second readings.

Had the bill any prospect of becoming a law, it would be worth the while of all the friends of the moral, intellectual, and religious education of the toiling masses to consider these objections in detail; and if, upon investigation, they should prove well founded, to propose some means to obviate or remedy them. But, as there is little if any prospect of Mr. Ewart's being able to carry his measure to completion, it is scarcely necessary in the friends of popular education to meet the objections which have been started by those who deny the utility and expediency of literature for the people. We shall not attempt to do so, for we also object to Mr. Ewart's proposal. While avowing to the utmost extent our sym-



[COUNTRY EDITION.]

THE GRAND SALOON AT DEVONSHIRE HOUSE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



pathy with his object, we must confess that, in our opinion, Mr. Ewart has not taken the proper means to effect it. Colonel Sibthorp and others object, that, by such an act as Mr. Ewart contemplates, the dwellers in the rural districts would be taxed for the exclusive benefit of the towns. We cannot consider this objection to be wholly invalid. Others object that the bill would operate to the creation and extension of polemical and religious strife. Neither does it appear that this objection is a groundless one. If the Town Council of any town or borough are to have powers to establish a free library at the public expense, it seems clear to us that the next question for their consideration must inevitably be the character of the books to be purchased by the public money. This question will immediately open, in every place where it is discussed, the flood-gates of party and religious warfare. It would be a most unhappy spectacle at the present day, and in this intellectual country, to witness the growth and progress of acrimonious local squabbles upon the multifarious topics embraced in the wide range of literature. We should, in all probability, see the local celebrities of our cities and towns engaged in disputes that would tend to bring literature into the contempt of the very classes whom it is its privilege to educate and exalt. If the disputants left out of view the strictly doctrinal portion of the subject, we might still have a war of scientific neophytes, upon the rival claims of Dr. Buckland and Dean Cockburn to be the best geological instructor of our young men. We should have one party vehemently insisting on, and another as vehemently opposing, the introduction of Hume and Gibbon into the libraries of the people. We should have the rate-payers of our towns ranged into factions upon the morality or Christianity of a Byron or a Shelley. We should have battles between the foes and the friends of our erotic poets as the fit instructors and closet companions of our clerks and shopmen; and perhaps have to listen to angry debates upon the propriety or impropriety of introducing the historian and eulogist of Jack Shepherd to the same place in our lending libraries which we accord to men whose efforts have been uniformly exerted in the cause of public decency and virtue. We must admit, for our own parts, that we have no desire for the introduction of such polemics into the municipal assemblies of our towns and parishes; and that we consider Mr. Ewart's well-meant efforts to remedy what may be considered to be a national want, that of large, well-assorted, and readily accessible libraries for the people, to be vitiated in this and other respects by the machinery which he proposes to employ.

Notwithstanding these objections, we reiterate that the object aimed at has our cordial good wishes; and were there no other means of attaining it, we should be loth to express any decided hostility to Mr. Ewart's motion, upon either of the points which we have stated. We should then think it our duty to consider whether there were not a possibility of reconciling the pockets of the rural with the needs of the urban population in this important particular, and whether the "amenities of literature" might not, by some means or other, be cultivated among the members of Town Councils to the exclusion of all topics of dispute and ill-will. But, while there is another, a better, and a cheaper means of attaining the end in view; while there is a means which, instead of oppressing a tax-ridden community by a new impost, will relieve it from an existing burthen, and which, so far from exciting any unseemly strife, either upon doctrinal or literary points, will leave every man free to educate himself, we must express our dissent from Mr. Ewart's present proposal. What Mr. Ewart should strive for, and what the great towns should exert all their energies to bring about, is the total abolition of the excise duty upon paper. Mr. Ewart's motion would, if carried, add a tax to one already existing—which is in itself a serious objection to it. The measure we prefer would abolish a tax; and, instead of establishing a public library in every town, by creating a new tax, would so reduce the cost of literature as to enable every poor man to establish a library in his own home. If the Government would but consent to take the exciseman out of the paper-mill, and relinquish the amount of taxation which it levies upon the education of the people and the "raw material" of literature, there would be no necessity for any such scheme as that which Mr. Ewart proposes. The master-pieces of English literature in every department would be made accessible by the enterprise of our publishers to the humblest means of the humblest day-labourers; and there would be no necessity for charitable men to accord to them as a favour the education which they could purchase as a right. There would be no occasion for dispute or debate, and every workshop and cottage in the land might be rendered independent of the town library, by the possession of its own literary treasures. The poor man, instead of studying the daily history of the present time over a glass of gin or ale, in the public-house, would be enabled to purchase his daily broadsheet for the use of his household; and, instead of having to conform to some possibly inconvenient rules in obtaining the loan of a book for a short and stated period, he might make the prize permanently his own, for a moderate outlay. This is the means we prefer for the extension of literature among the classes whom the merchants of Manchester propose to benefit by charitable subscriptions, and whom Mr. Ewart and the Town Council of Liverpool propose to accommodate by a tax, of which the poor, like other people, would have to bear a portion. To tax the people for libraries, while the Government already taxes them upon the paper of which libraries are composed, is a cumbrous, a roundabout, an expensive, and an ineffectual mode of accomplishing what is desired. That object, as we understand it, is not so much the establishment of public libraries, as the literary education of the humbler classes; and we believe it would be not only more simply and more cheaply, but far more certainly secured by the abolition of the excise duty upon paper, than by any other which the philanthropy or charity of individuals can prompt, or the wisdom of Parliament can devise. The tax, though highly oppressive and injurious, is not so exceedingly productive as to make it worth the while of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to retain it in the face of repeated public protests against it. We trust that the efforts of men like Mr. Ewart, instead of being wasted in attempts to counteract its evil operation, such as the bill upon which we have commented, will be directed to the root of the matter. Untax literature, and the necessity for public libraries will be obviated by the creation of private ones. That is the remedy for the evil, which we submit to the consideration of all who take an interest in the moral elevation of the people.

#### FESTIVITIES AT DEVONSHIRE HOUSE.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire had an assembly on Wednesday evening, at Devonshire House, Piccadilly, which was honoured with the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and about 800 members of the aristocracy.

The Duke of Wellington arrived about eleven o'clock. His Grace wore the uniform of a field marshal.

The diplomatic circle was attended by nearly the whole of the foreign Ministers resident at the British Court, with three exceptions, those being the French Ambassador (who left town for Paris on Wednesday), and the Russian and Bavarian Ministers.

The general company included, among others, the following:—  
 Dukes—Leinster, Norfolk, Leeds.  
 Duchesses—Grafton, Norfolk, Bedford, Sutherland, Richmond, Cleveland.  
 Marquises—Downe, Kildare, Camden, Ailesbury, Winchester, Westminster.  
 Marchionesses—London, Kildare, Blandford, Ailesbury, Westminster.  
 Earls—Wilton, Carlisle, Morley, Listowel, Belfast, Grosvenor, Arundel and Surrey, Jersey, Kinnoull, Carlisle, Granville, Grey, Beauchamp, Fitzhardinge.  
 Countesses—Longford, Listowel, Wilton, Flahault, Morley, Newburgh, Mul-

grave, Jersey, Grey, Powis, Kinnoull, Sefton, Arundel and Surrey, Granville, Malmesbury, Beauchamp, Couper, Ellesmere.

Viscounts—Sidley, Jocelyn, M.P., Malden, Palmerston, Pollington, Hardinge, Strangford, Cantilupe, Lascelles, Mahon, Combermere, Canning, Emlyn, M.P., Eastnor.

Viscountesses—Hardinge, Enfield, Newport, Combermere, Canning, Emlyn, Dupplin, Jocelyn, Palmerston, Mahon, Pollington.

The Duke's private band, conducted by Mr. C. Coote, were stationed in the grand saloon during the evening, and performed several solos and concerted pieces.

The Duke of Cambridge remained the guest of his Grace until after one o'clock; and it was nearly two o'clock before the general circle had separated.

The noble Duke will give a grand ball on Tuesday next, the anniversary of his Grace's birthday.

We are enabled to present our readers with an illustration of the principal of the superb suite of apartments in Devonshire House.

The Grand Saloon, from its dimensions and height, is a magnificent apartment, and the decorations, designed by Mr. Crace, of Wigmore street, and carried out about two years since, under his superintendence, are in the most superb character, in the style of the celebrated artist Le Brun; and we believe it is the most extensive specimen of that kind of decoration which has been done for very many years past. The general arrangement may be gleaned from our representation; but the gorgeousness and harmony of the colours must be imagined, as, without the aid of polychromy, it is impossible to give an idea of them. The saloon originally was the entrance vestibule, but it now forms one of the most magnificent apartments in the building, a new grand staircase having been built by the Duke of Devonshire, and the old chief entrance door away with a few years since. The effect of the staircase is extremely chaste; the walls are of white scagliola, the stairs of marble, the balustrade of gilded brass, and the hand-rail of glass. From the staircase the visitor enters the ball-room, and thence into the grand saloon, which, as before mentioned, is the subject of our illustration. When used as a ball-room, the furniture of this saloon is, of course, removed, and seats, close to the walls, are raised one step, so that the sitters can observe the dancers with ease. The curtains are of Spitalfields manufacture, and the panel compartments on the walls are of Lyons brocade silk. The framing of the panels, looking-glasses, &c., is of the most beautiful design; and being pierced and gilded, adds very greatly to the splendour of the apartment. Over the doors there are some very fine portraits; and as the picture-frames are arranged so as to harmonize with the general style of the room, the best possible effect is produced. The other suite of rooms, open on similar festive occasions to the present, have been entirely re-decorated and re-embellished by Mr. Crace in the most sumptuous style.

Devonshire House was built by William Kent for William Cavendish, third Duke of Devonshire, about a century since.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

The capital continues in a state of feverish excitement on account of the proposed Electoral Law. Numerous petitions have been prepared and signed by those opposed to the Ministerial project; and on Wednesday a number of these were laid upon the table of the Assembly. As though the Government were not quite satisfied as to the sufficiency of the provocation they have already given to the Ultras, they have renewed their attacks on the free expression of opinion by interfering with the publication of the Republican organs. *La Presse* publishes a letter from M. Boulé, the printer, stating that at half-past seven o'clock on Tuesday evening, at the moment when the papers *La République*, *La Voix du Peuple*, and the *Estafette* were set in type, a commissary of police entered the printing-house and affixed his seal on the printing presses.

The results of this proceeding have been increased dissatisfaction out of doors and a stormy discussion in the Assembly on Wednesday, when M. Dupont de Bussac declared that M. Baroche had committed a flagrant violation of the law by closing the printing-office of M. Boulé.

M. Baroche replied that the article 12th of the law of the 21st of October, 1814, empowered the Government to deprive of his licence any printer convicted before the correctional courts of an offence against the law. Now, M. Boulé had undergone four condemnations—the first, on the 9th of September, 1848 (loud exclamations on the Left); the second, on the 15th of June, 1849; the third, on the 1st of December, 1849; and the fourth, in April last. The Government was guilty of too much forbearance with regard to M. Boulé, but it had considered its duty, when it was ascertained that he had printed a factious petition, the signers of which were being prosecuted, to apply the law.

M. Pascal Duprat could not conceive how a Minister of the Republic could invoke a law of the Monarchy to excuse an act that crushed the liberty of the press. Why were ministers so indulgent towards other organs of the press, who incessantly recommended the Assembly to abdicate its power and commit the government to the President alone. No, it was not the printer the Government had struck, it was the Journal *La Voix du Peuple*, an organ of the Republic, whose doctrines he had no mission to defend, but which had a right to be freely expressed. Were Ministers justified in their application of the law? How could they reconcile their treatment of the Republican journals? How could they justify the shameful monopoly of the street, secured by the Government to the Monarchical journal? The last Ministers of the Monarch never so barefacedly violated the law; and he excused M. Guizot, when he beheld his successors, men without either grandeur or dignity.

M. Baroche said, that he would not reply to the violent attacks and insults directed against him by M. Duprat. Attacks coming from a certain quarter and certain men were a public recommendation, and he had only to tell the country, "Behold the men who attack me!" to merit its sympathy. This is the only reply he could return to insults, unbecoming the Assembly and himself. He would not cast a retrospective view on the political conduct of M. Duprat, previous to the downfall of the Monarchy. He merely remembered that he was the promoter of the state of siege in June, 1848, for which he did not blame him, and that he voted with him the Transportation Law. In conclusion, M. Baroche defended the measure incriminated by M. Duprat, and contended that the law of 1834 invested the municipal authority with the right of permitting journals to be sold in the streets, and that he had confined himself to apply the law.

Several other deputies assisted in this recriminatory discussion, which cannot be supposed to have added much to the credit of the parties concerned.

On the old plan of making "mountains of mole-hills," a strike of miners at Creuzot, assisted by the manifestations of some inconsiderate revolutionists, was magnified at Paris into an insurrection against the present state of things; and yet the insignificance of the demonstration may be judged of from the fact that a detachment of 250 men of the 13th Light Infantry, with a detachment of 50 gendarmes, were found sufficient to re-establish order. The ringleaders were arrested and taken to Autun. An additional military force was concentrating on the point to prevent the recurrence of any disorder. The great majority of the workmen have resumed their labour, and the miners are the only persons who still keep up the strike.

There seems to be some soreness in political circles, on account of the untoward conclusion of the Greek difficulty; but it is believed that it will be easily removed.

The director of the *Voix du Peuple* was sentenced on Tuesday, by the Court of Assize of the Seine, to one year's imprisonment and 5000*fr.* fine for a seditious article inserted on the 6th of April, and again to one year's imprisonment and 4000*fr.* fine for a seditious article published on the 8th inst.

A letter from Toulon of the 12th inst. announces the arrival of the *Salamander*, with despatches from Admiral Parseval Deschenes, Commander-in-Chief of the French fleet in the Mediterranean. The French fleet was at Naples on the 6th. It was reported at Naples that the British fleet was about to approach the coast of Italy, the British Government having some accounts to settle with the King of Naples and the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree of the President of the Republic, suspending the adjoints of the Mayors, as also the officers of the National Guard, who have signed the petition against the electoral law as published in the *National*.

M. Léon Faucher is named reporter of the Commission on the Electoral Law.

##### SPAIN.

The negotiations for a concordat between the See of Rome and Spain were so far advanced on the 10th, that they would probably be signed in a few days. The principal point of interest in this document is the recognition of the sales of the national property.

##### ITALY.

There is no news of importance from this quarter, except an account of some disorders that had occurred at Cassato, Tromello, and Mortara, in Piedmont. These troubles, however, appear to arise more from want of work and the distress of the labouring classes, than from any political cause.

##### TURKEY.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* of the 11th inst. gives the following news under date of Trieste, May 6:—"We have just received further details of the insurrection at Samos. Avaras, Petros, Tschavalis, and Lecatis were at the head of the insurgents. Mustapha Pacha, in the first instance, ordered the troops to remain on the defensive. This order, however, only excited the rebels to greater excesses. Thereupon the offensive was taken, and the Turkish troops, operating by land and sea against the rebels, put them to flight. Avaras was killed, Petros wounded, and Lecatis has been sent prisoner to Constantinople."

##### AUSTRIA.

The differences as to the repository of the Central Power begin to assume a definite shape. It is said that Count Thun will make the following propositions on the part of Austria in the Congress at Frankfurt; viz. to appoint a commission of nine members, of whom two to be named by Austria, two by Prussia, and one by Bavaria; the other four to be divided among the other states.

An extraordinary courier was sent to his Majesty at Graetz, on the night of the 9th, with despatches from Prussia, which are said to be of a satisfactory nature.

The wants of the state are so pressing, that a new loan or an emission of paper money must be resorted to.

##### PRUSSIA.

The members of the Congress of Princes assembled at Berlin paid a visit to Potsdam on the 12th instant, when they dined in the Royal Palace, and returned in the evening to a grand ball, given by the Prince of Prussia.

According to letters from Erfurt, the re-opening of the German Parliament is expected between the 24th and 26th instant. The officials at present there have, it is said, taken apartments for the whole of the summer.

The Minister of Finance, it appears, has succeeded in negotiating the whole of the loan of 18 millions granted by the Chamber at the end of last session. The

Bank, the Commercial Marine Society, and an association of bankers and merchants, have each taken a third of the whole loan at 97 per cent.

The commission appointed by the Government for promoting and regulating the transmission of articles to the London Exhibition of Industry next year, has been very active in drawing up the necessary rules and instructions. They will be published in a day or two, together with the facilities which the Royal commission in London will afford to exhibitors. Among the facilities granted by this Government are the cost of carriage to and from London, through Cologne, Berlin, or Danzig, which cities are appointed *dépôts*. The Government also undertakes the insurance of the articles against fire.

##### UNITED STATES.

We have intelligence this week from New York to the 2nd inst.

The treaty with Nicaragua, for making a canal through that territory, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was before Congress, and its ratification by the American Government was considered certain; the terms appeared to give general satisfaction. Great Britain stipulates to relinquish her sovereignty over the Mosquito coast, her protectorate over the Mosquito King, and all her possessory right over that coast.

The agent of the Panama Railway Company had obtained several hundred labourers from the province of Papayan, who would commence active operations in June next.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill increasing the power of the Mint, and empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to make advances on gold dust. A new coinage is to be struck, which will prevent the further exportation of dust to England.

The Senate had passed a resolution placing under the laws of the States navy the expedition proceeding to search for Sir John Franklin.

From Boston we learn that the counsel of Professor Webster, recently convicted of murder, have taken out a writ of error, upon the ground that the order of the Municipal Court for certifying the indictment up to the Supreme Court was not truly set forth by the clerk of the former court.

Some shocking occurrences are recently reported from the great western prairies on the overland route to California. A Mrs. Ireland and her daughter, from Illinois, were frozen to death. They were on their way to California, with their husband and father. Conscious that they were dying, they requested him to save his own life and leave them to their fate; and this brave and affectionate man left them accordingly! Some months ago, at Fox River, on the prairies, a young man named Green, impelled by a diabolical spirit of evil and cruelty, shot an Indian squaw. Her tribe demanded him, was at first refused, but at length threatening the lives of the whole party, the murderer was given up, and the Indians then skinned him alive before his father and brother and friends! He lived four hours after being flayed.

#### AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.—DEPUTATION TO THE PREMIER.

A deputation to present a memorial, in conformity with the resolution passed at a public meeting of the friends of Protection to Native Interests, held at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand, on Tuesday, the 7th of May, 1850, had an interview with Lord John Russell on Saturday, at his official residence in Downing-street. The Duke of Richmond, President of the National Association for the Protection of Industry and Capital throughout the British Empire, was prevented by severe illness from attending. The deputation consisted of Mr. George Frederick Young, chairman of the acting committee of the National Association; Messrs. James Blyth, C. N. Newdegate, M.P., and F. Cayley Worsley, deputy chairmen of the acting committee of the National Association; Mr. Augustus Bosanquet, &c.

Mr. G. F. Young read the address: and in the course of a discussion which ensued between the noble Lord and the members of the deputation, Lord John Russell said:—"All that I feel it necessary to say is, that it has been truly stated by Mr. Young, that it would be quite useless to attempt here to discuss this, which is only one of several large questions involving the interests and prosperity of commerce, agriculture, and the general state of the country. I can only say that I take upon myself the whole responsibility of any advice which I may feel it my duty to give to my Sovereign. My experience leads me directly to the opposite conclusion to that arrived at by you upon the point, whether we ought to go on with Free-Trade, or return to the principles of Protection and restriction; nor do I think it desirable to dissolve Parliament in order to arrive at the sense of the country on the subject. With respect to the suffering which is stated to exist, though I think much of what is said is incorrect, I have heard sufficient from some parts of the country to know that deep suffering does exist; and I am aware that that suffering is partly attributable to the recent change in our commercial laws, and I believe it to be inevitable. Ten years since, I clearly saw that this country required some change of those laws affecting supply, as it was yearly becoming more commercial. My object was to make the transition so as to occasion as little suffering as possible. I advised that certain changes should take place; but they were rejected, not only with contempt, but with indignation. Other changes have since then taken place of a more decided nature than those which I originally proposed. I am sorry to say that a combination of agricultural and other interests decided that no necessity for any change of our system existed in 1840, though the opinion of Parliament in 1846 became completely changed. A general election followed their decision in 1847, and the electors decided to continue the policy the House of Commons had laid down in 1846. I do not think it was very wise on the part of those interests in 1840 not to seek some compromise of the great question which I then brought under consideration. I think it would be far more unwise now to pretend to re-impose protective duties; for, so far from that settling the question, I believe it would give rise to fresh agitation for alterations of the laws, which would be injurious to the protected interests themselves; and I believe that nothing could be more injurious to the permanent interests of the country than for Parliament to impose protective duties in 1851, which would again lead to agitation and their repeal in 1852 or 1853. All return to the former system being, as I believe, impossible, it may be desirable to equalise, if possible, the charges upon land, which I believe to be the wish of all parties. However great or difficult the change, I believe that the general aspect of the country is encouraging, and that it is the duty and interest of all parties to endeavour to adapt themselves to it. Entertaining these views, I feel it my duty, either as a Minister of the Crown or a member of Parliament, to act in conformity with them; and if I entertained your views, I should act accordingly."

PROTECTIONIST DEPUTATION TO LORD STANLEY.—After the deputation had left Lord John Russell's official residence, in Downing-street, on Saturday, they proceeded by appointment to wait on Lord Stanley, at the mansion of the Earl of Eglinton, in St. James's-square, where Mr. Layton, as chairman of the deputation, presented an address to his Lordship, in his "acknowledged character of leader of the great Protection party in the House of Lords." In his reply, Lord Stanley counselled patience and perseverance. Step by step, if not the quickest, was at least the soundest, policy. It was only by gaining first one man and then another, that, in a permanent body like the House of Lords, they could convert a minority into a majority in favour of Protective principles. His Lordship concluded his address as follows:—"If you ask my advice, I say persevere in the course you have adopted. Agitate the country from one end to the other. Continue to call meetings in every direction. Do not fear—do not flinch from discussion. By all means accept the offer of holding a meeting in that magnificent building at Liverpool; and in our greatest commercial towns show that there is a feeling in regard to the result of our so-called free-trade widely different from that which was anticipated by the Free-traders, and from that which did prevail only a few years ago. Your efforts may not be so soon crowned with success as you hope; but, depend upon it, let us stand hand to hand firmly together, let the landlord, the tenant, and the labourer—aye, and the country shopkeeper—aye, before long, the manufacturer himself, be called on to show and to prove what the effects of this experiment are—and, sure as we stand together, temperately but firmly determined to assert our rights, so certainly, at the expense, it may be, of intense suffering, and perhaps of ruin to many—of ruin which, God knows, if I could avert I would omit no effort for that purpose—but ultimately, certainly and securely we shall attain our object, and recede from that insane policy which has been pursued during the last few years. I have now only to return you my most grateful thanks for the compliment you have paid me in wishing me to receive this deputation. I have heard with the liveliest interest the statements of Mr. Layton. If in any part of the country—for now through you I address every district—if there be but one district in which a suspicion is entertained that I am flinching from or hesitating in my advocacy of those principles on which I stood in conjunction with my late deeply-lamented friend Lord George Bentinck, I authorise you—one and all of you—to assure those whom you represent, that, methinks you will find no hesitation, no flinching, and no change of opinion; that, attached as I have ever been to the principle of Protection, that attachment remains unchanged; and I only look for the moment when it may be possible for us to use his memorable words of the Duke of Wellington on the field of Waterloo, and to say 'Up guards and at them!'"

DIMINUTION OF BANKRUPTCY.—During three months of 1849, commencing Feb. 9 and ending May 15, there were 417 bankruptcies advertised in the *London Gazette*. During the same period of 1850 there were only 255; thus showing a diminution of 162 in so short a time, under the depressing (?) influence of Free Trade! Facts are stubborn things; and, as time ripens, they seem to increase in their malignity towards Protection.

EARTHQUAKES.—From Smyrna, under date of the 17th ult., we learn that the greatest consternation prevailed in the city, in consequence of continuous shocks of earthquakes. Thousands of persons fled from their homes and were lodged in the open air, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and others had taken refuge in the vessels lying in the harbour. The Greek Church, the Armenian College, the Austrian Consulate, and several mosques, were greatly injured, and part of the city has been thrown down; a large rocky mountain about four miles from the city has been rent; huge masses of rock have been dislodged, and in their fall have hurled down trees that have stood for centuries, and overwhelmed a part of the city. The river has been forced from its channel, and the water suddenly become brackish. All the hills surrounding the harbour are full of fissures. Prayers to Almighty God to arrest further evil are being put up in all the churches. It appears that the earthquake has traversed the whole of the Archipelago, and may be traced to the uttermost boundaries of Caramania.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

## GREECE.

Lord STANLEY remarked, that, since their Lordships had last met, he had heard that the good offices of France in respect to the affairs of Greece had not led to a satisfactory termination, and that, coercive measures having been resorted to, the Greek Government had been compelled to submit to the terms dictated by our representative at Athens. His Lordship expressed his expectation that all the information necessary to elucidate these transactions would be laid on the table, and gave notice that, whether such information should be produced or not, he would, at an early period after Whitsuntide, call their Lordships' attention to the whole of the circumstances connected with our dispute with Greece.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE assured the noble Lord that all the information required would be submitted forthwith to Parliament. As the noble Lord had adverted to those transactions, unsatisfactory in one respect, but most satisfactory in other respects, he (Lord Lansdowne) would take the earliest opportunity of stating that, in consequence of an accident of the winds, which caused a delay of three or four days, the negotiation carried on by the French negotiator at Athens had been broken off; and the Greek Government having desired to know the terms on which her Majesty's Government would be willing to receive satisfaction, Mr. Wyse directly informed them what those terms were, and thought the time had arrived when he might make manifest to the world that the object Great Britain had in view was to assert a principle, and not to bear hardly on the resources of Greece. Her Majesty's Government highly approved of Mr. Wyse's moderation; and their Lordships would see with satisfaction that that gentleman so far relaxed the amount of our demands that the terms required by him, and acceded to by the Greek Government, were in substance not materially different from those which the Government of France, negotiating for this country, thought equitable. When their Lordships should be in possession of the papers, they would see that the Greek Government had obtained somewhat better terms, in a pecuniary sense, than the French negotiator had thought equitable. It would have been more satisfactory had the result been brought about by the French Government, but that had been prevented by an accident.

Lord STANLEY considered the accidental delay that led to the breaking off of Baron Gros's negotiation unfortunate; he likewise considered it unfortunate that Greece had been constrained to yield to our demands upon a threat of bombardment.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE observed that the fact of a threat of bombardment was altogether an assumption made by the noble Lord.

The Lord President laid on the table the papers relative to the renewal of diplomatic relations with the Court of Spain.

The Process and Practice (Ireland) Bill and the Parish Constables Bill were committed.

The Distressed Unions Advances and Repayment of Advances (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, after a short discussion, in which the Earl of GLENALL, the Duke of LEINSTER, the Earl of MOUNTCASHEL, and other noble Lords took part.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. H. BERKELEY gave notice that he would, after Whitsuntide, move a resolution declaring that it was expedient that the Yeomanry force in Great Britain and Ireland should be discontinued and abolished.

To a question put by the Earl of March, Mr. LABOUCHERE admitted that the mode in which the corn returns are made is loose and inaccurate, but he did not see how a better mode could be put in operation without great expense and a new machinery. Should any plan be proposed by any one, he promised to give it his best consideration.

## AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

On the motion for the third reading of the Australian Colonies Government Bill.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved a resolution, as an amendment, to the effect that the House should withhold its sanction to the bill until there should have been afforded to the governors, legislators, and people of the colonies an opportunity of considering the provisions of the measure as they stood, in conjunction with the several proposals varying from them which had been submitted to the notice of the House. The right hon. gentleman criticised the Ministerial bill generally, and particularly censured the outline of the federal state, which, under it, the Australian colonies were to be permitted to form. He contended that the whole project was drawn up without consulting the desires or the political wants of the colonists, and with the object of fostering some party interests in this country.

Mr. ROEBUCK supported the amendment, as he considered that the constitution to be given to the colonies should be well considered, final, and complete, and concurred in the proposal for delay.

Mr. HAWES condemned delay. He thought that sufficient evidence had been adduced to show that the colonists had maturely considered the question of their future constitution, and that they were generally satisfied with the measure proposed by the Government.

Mr. E. DENISON did not think the bill a good one; and, therefore, would not hesitate to support the motion for its postponement.

Mr. Anstey, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Divett, Mr. McGregor, and Mr. Hume spoke in favour of the third reading; and Mr. Scott, Mr. Simeon, and Mr. Adderley against it.

The House divided—  
For Mr. Gladstone's amendment .. .. 128  
Against it .. .. 226  
Majority against the amendment .. .. —98

Mr. ROEBUCK proposed the addition of a clause to enable the several Legislatures of our North American colonies to establish a general federative assembly.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL opposed it, and the clause was negatived without a division.

Mr. AGLIONBY moved the addition of a clause providing for representative institutions and the means of self-government within the islands of New Zealand.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that a despatch had been received from the Governor of New Zealand, stating that the colony was in so satisfactory a state that no reason existed for longer continuing the suspension of the act passed for the government of that colony. It was desirable to amend the New Zealand Act on certain points, but there would not be time this year to do so; however, the Government trusted to be able to make the amendments they contemplated in the act during the next session.

Mr. AGLIONBY withdrew his clause.

Mr. E. DENISON moved a clause to enable the legislature of each colony to manage the waste lands within its limits.

The House having divided, there were—  
For Mr. E. Denison's clause .. .. 82  
Against it .. .. 222  
Majority against the clause .. .. —140

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

## STAMP DUTIES.

The House resolved itself into a committee on the stamp duties, and agreed to the resolutions necessary as the foundation for the new bill proposed to be introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

On the motion of Lord ASHLEY, the House went into committee on the Factories Bill, *pro forma*, to admit the alterations proposed by the Government, and to have the bill printed in its amended form.

In reply to a question put by Lord J. Manners, Sir GEORGE GREY intimated that an early Government night would be devoted to the discussion of this bill.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the Select Committee on Savings-banks was nominated.—Adjourned at one o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord PORTMAN moved for a select committee to take into consideration the laws respecting parochial assessments. He considered that the whole property of the country should contribute a fair proportion.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE made no opposition to the motion.

The Bishop of LONDON regarded this committee as the fulfilment of a pledge given by the Government some years ago. The inequality of local burdens was one of the greatest grievances of this country.

The motion was agreed to.

The Earl of WARWICK presented a petition from Warwickshire complaining of agricultural distress, and supported the prayer of the petitioners for protection to native industry.

The Estates Leasing (Ireland) Bill and the Judgments (Ireland) Bill were read a second time.

The Distressed Unions Advances and Repayment of Advances (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

## METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.

The London (Watford) Spring-Water Company Bill and the Henley-on-Thames and London Aqueduct Bill were thrown out, after considerable discussion and divisions.

## AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

A great many petitions having been presented, complaining of agricultural depression, and praying for protection to native industry.

Mr. GRANTLEY BERKELEY moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee of the whole House to take into consideration the acts relating to the importation of foreign corn. The hon. gentleman adverted to the distress which had been so long pervading the agricultural interests, and with respect to which meetings had been held throughout the country, and lately in the metropolis, and also alluded to the memorial presented on Saturday to Lord John Russell, all of which had been treated by the Government with opposition and contempt. Instead of increasing wealth and advancing prosperity, which were repeatedly asserted to be the inevitable result of the repeal of the Corn-Laws, there never was a period when the state of the country was so deplorable, or when pauperism pressed so heavily—when wages were so depressed, and when the farmer was so unable to keep up the usual amount of employment. With wheat at its present price, it was impossible that the cultivator could be remunerated for his skill and capital. Aid was sought for at the hands of the Government, which, however, only offered bricks when bread was asked for. The result of the present state of things would be, first, the ruin of the farmers, then of the landlords, and with them the trading and manufacturing interests of the country. The commercial experiment of Free-Trade had

been sufficiently tested in the three years of its operation, and had turned out to be a failure. All the prophecies of benefit promulgated by the Free-traders had ended in nothing, or worse than nothing. The hon. gentleman then referred to a great number of documents, in order to show that the impending ruin to the farmers could only be averted by a return to Protection. This return he did not expect would be now obtained, for it was impossible to contend successfully against the unconstitutional means by which the present Government secured majorities in that House.

Mr. A. HASTIE denied the accuracy of Mr. Berkeley's data, as well as the validity of his conclusions, and opposed the motion.

Colonel SMITHSON would support the motion, though he expected no beneficial result from it. Without a dissolution of Parliament, it was hopeless to expect a return to Protection.

Mr. PLUMPTRE supported the motion, and said it was hard upon the agriculturists that all their complaints were met by prophecies of better times, which were never doomed to be realised.

Mr. SLANEY thought the agriculturists bore a greater proportion of taxation than the other classes of the community, and to that extent he thought they were entitled to Protection. He also thought that such Protection would be useful as a question of revenue. Still he would oppose the motion, in order to give a further trial to the experiment upon which they had entered. But if no improvement should then exhibit itself, he would vote for a moderate fixed duty.

The Marquis of GRANBY said there was a strong reaction throughout the country against the doctrines of Free-Trade, at which he was not at all surprised, considering the disastrous consequences produced by them not only in England, but in Ireland also, where its effects had been still more pernicious. He would support the motion, although he rested his hopes of the reversal of the policy of Free-Trade, not upon any motion at present made in that House, but upon public opinion out of doors, which would ultimately make itself heard within the walls of Parliament. The noble Marquis quoted documents to show that the average price of corn was only 36s. 6d., and appealed to all who heard him to say of what value was a rise of one shilling or two upon such prices, which could not prove in any way remunerative to the agriculturist.

Sir B. HALL taunted the Protectionist members with agitating the country upon a question on which they felt so little interest, that at one period of the evening there were only 27 members on the Protectionist benches, and at another period of the evening only 17.

Mr. W. MILES replied to the taunt by referring the hon. baronet to the division lists, which would at once disclose who were the real friends of the agriculturist. Free-Trade, he contended, had proved injurious to all classes, for the falling-off in the home trade had been injurious to a very great extent to the manufacturers.

Mr. MITCHELL, in opposing the motion, said, he believed the future price of grain would be about 45s., a price which would be remunerative to the agriculturist when crops were favourable. He charged Mr. Sandars with having frightened the farmers into selling their corn at ruinous prices, by stating a single and solitary transaction, when he had imported an inferior Pomeranian wheat from Stettin in an unfavourable condition, and had held it up as a criterion by which future prices might be judged of.

Mr. SANDARS said he had never imported a cargo in the condition represented by the hon. member. He was only anxious that the matter should be fairly placed before the public, and the facts he had promulgated could not be contradicted with truth. The transaction he had referred to was not a single and solitary one, for any other merchant could have purchased at the same rate. He did not mean to represent that it was the best white wheat which he had purchased at the low price he had stated, but fine red wheat, which was held in high estimation in the Yorkshire markets.

Mr. WILSON said that it was always admitted that the policy of the repeal of the Corn-laws was to be tested by its effect upon the condition of the poorer classes of the community. Now, although these classes were not in such a state of prosperity as could be desired, yet there were fewer paupers receiving in-door and out-door relief at the present moment than there were in 1848, when corn was up to 100s. This was a proof that if the repeal of the Corn-laws was prejudicial to any, it could be so only to the middle and higher ranks of the community.

Mr. HERRIES said that most valuable admissions had been made by the advocates of Free Trade in the course of the debate. One gentleman (Mr. Hastie) admitted that, if for a series of three years the range of prices should be below what they averaged in years of Protection, the experiment must be considered as having failed. Another hon. gentleman (Mr. Slaney) had admitted that he did not expect that the present experiment would be beneficial to the country, and that a fair arrangement should be made to place the British agriculturist on an equality with the foreign producer. It was also admitted by hon. members that prices were too low, and they, inconsistently enough, expressed a hope that they would rise, although the principles of political economy were, that the lower the prices the better for the whole community. The motion was for going into committee to consider the propriety of imposing a duty—most probably a fixed duty—on foreign corn, and to that motion he was prepared to give his hearty concurrence, believing that its effect would be to fix the price of wheat at about 45s., which would barely remunerate the British farmer, without in any way injuring any other class whatever.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER strongly opposed the motion, which he was glad his hon. friend had brought forward, as it would convince the country that Parliament would not listen to the reversal of a policy which had conferred so much benefit on the empire. He denied he had ever considered Free-Trade an experiment, and defied any one to refer to a single sentence he had ever spoken as bearing such a construction; and not considering it as an experiment, he hoped and believed that no Parliament would ever be returned for the purpose of reversing the present commercial policy of the country. That policy the Government had not the slightest misgivings about, and were prepared to stand by it or fall. He denied the allegation that there was a general pressure of distress upon all classes throughout the country, and quoted the poor-law returns as a proof to the contrary. The revenue of the country was also a test of the well-doing of the mass of the people, and last year there had been a large increase. The statistics of crime also were favourable to the induction of the increased prosperity of the people.

Mr. DISRAELI said the motion had come upon him rather unexpectedly, for a similar motion was placed on the paper four years ago, the object then, however, being to repeal the duty on the importation of foreign corn. In the majority on that occasion he found the name of the present mover, and even now the motion was seconded by a borough member on the Whig side of the House, thus proving that some, at least, of the former advocates of Free-Trade regretted the course they had pursued in the advocacy of those principles which they believed to have produced such mischief to the country. His only objection to the motion was, that it was of a partial character, having reference to only one class of the community, whereas it should have proposed to inquire into the position of all classes. What he meant by the protection he advocated was, that the labour of this country should not be brought into false and fatal collision with the labour of other countries, but that no one interest in this country should be sacrificed to the rest. He also contended that our markets should be opened to no country which did not in return throw open their markets to us. This principle had been discarded when the Free-Trade measures had passed through Parliament; and the result was, this country paid tribute to those other countries which availed themselves of our markets, to the full amount of the duty repealed. He was not prepared to admit foreign corn free of duty from any country which would not receive our manufactures free of duty also, unless the question should be met by the Free-Traders in a fair spirit, and with a willingness to inquire into, and provide for, the peculiar burdens of the agriculturists, by an additional countervailing protection. The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amidst general cheering from all parts of the House.

Mr. CORBEN resorted to the usual Free-Trade arguments in reply to Mr. Disraeli and those hon. members who had spoken in favour of the motion.

Mr. NEWDEGATE strenuously supported the motion.

After a few words from Colonel DENNE, Mr. GRANTLEY BERKELEY replied.

The House divided, and the numbers were—  
For the motion .. .. 184  
Against it .. .. 298  
Majority .. .. —114

The motion was accordingly lost.

Adjourned, at a quarter past two o'clock, to Thursday.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

In answer to a question from Lord Brougham, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE stated that the departure of the French Ambassador from London on her Majesty's birthday was solely owing to circumstances which had occurred in France, where, in fact, his presence would be of more value at present to the interests of both countries, than if he remained in London.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY wished to know whether notice had been given to Russia of the intended resumption of hostilities towards Greece.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said the papers about to be laid on the table would give full explanation.

The Process and Practice (Ireland) Bill and the Distressed Unions and Repayments (Ireland) Bill were then passed, and their Lordships adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at four o'clock.

Mr. ANDERSON presented a petition, of more than ordinary importance, from the shipowners, merchants, and others, complaining of the impediments and burdens under which they laboured, and complaining that the Maritime Marine Bill, recently introduced, was calculated to increase these burdens.

Mr. P. SCROPE gave notice that on an early day he should move that all persons maintained at the public expense should be employed in some species of remunerative labour, in order to diminish the cost to the public.

Mr. B. OSBORNE gave notice that on the next vote for the new Houses of Parliament being moved for, he should move as an amendment that the vote be rejected, and at the same time call the attention of the House to the increase of the estimate from £770,104 to £2,045,923, and to the fact that the House had no efficient control over the architect.

## THE DERBY DAY.

Mr. FREWEN submitted a motion with regard to the meeting of the House on Tuesday and Wednesday the 28th and 29th inst., to afford non-members an opportunity of attending Epsom races, but for want of a seconder it fell to the ground.

## GREEK QUESTION.

In answer to Mr. M. Gibson, Lord PALMERSTON said, that all hostilities be

tween the British and Greek Governments had entirely ceased, and there was no prospect of their being renewed. The claims of the British Government were still under investigation.

In answer to Mr. Hume, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he should on the following night propose to take a vote on two or three items, as it was absolutely necessary the Government should have money for the current expenditure of the country.

The House went into Committee on the Life Policies Assurance Bill; but, on the first clause being read, Sir F. THESIGER opposed the bill, and moved that the Chairman do leave the chair. On a division, the motion was carried by 69 to 66, and the bill is consequently lost.

The House then went into Committee on the Public Libraries and Museums Bill; but, in consequence of some misunderstanding respecting an amendment of which Mr. Stanford had given notice, the bill was committed *pro forma*, and ordered to be reprinted.

## MARRIAGES BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on the Marriages Bill, Mr. DIVETT moved as an amendment that the bill be committed that day six months.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. HOPKINS, but on a division was lost by a majority of 2; the numbers being 42 and 40.

The House then went into committee.

A lengthened discussion ensued upon the principle of the bill, in the course of which,

Sir F. THESIGER moved an amendment to prevent the bill having a retrospective effect, by which the offspring of marriages which had taken place since 1835 would be legitimized. A debate ensued, in which Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Page Wood, Mr. Bouvier, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Anstey, and some other hon. members took part; after which the Committee divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 111 to 68.

Mr. FOX MAULE then moved an amendment, to exempt Scotland from the operation of the bill.

Mr. STUART WORTLEY declined to accede to the amendment, and, after some discussion, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 144 to 137.

The Chairman then reported progress, and the House resumed.

The Court of Prerogative (Ireland) Bill was, on the motion of Mr. Keogh, read a second time; and the other orders of the day being disposed of, the House adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

## LORD WILLIAM HERVEY, C.B.

His Lordship, Secretary to the British Embassy at Paris, was born September 27, 1805; the third son of Frederick William, present Marquis of Bristol, by Elizabeth Albana, his wife, second daughter of Clotworthy, Lord Templetown. He married, Sept. 7, 1844, Cecilia-Mary, youngest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, G.C.B., and leaves issue two sons and one daughter. Lord William Hervey died on the 6th inst.

## FRANCIS PHILIPS, ESQ., OF BANK-HALL, CO. LANCASTER.

The Philips, of Heath House, of whom the lamented gentleman, the subject of this notice was a scion, have been resident in Staffordshire for many centuries. In the last century the family separated into three branches: the eldest continued seated at the ancestral mansion, the Heath House, near Cheadle; the second became enriched by manufacturing pursuits at Manchester; and the third was raised to the degree of Baronet, in the person of Sir George Philips, of Weston.

Mr. Francis Philips belonged to the Manchester division, being grandson of Nathaniel Philips, Esq., of that important town, who was third son of Nathaniel Philips, Esq., of Heath House. He succeeded, under the will of his father, to the estates of that gentleman, in 1824, and was a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Chester, and in the commission of the peace. He did not, however, act as a magistrate, although he was indefatigable in promoting the happiness of all around him, and in assisting works of public utility in his vicinity.

At the period of his decease he had completed his seventy-eighth year. He married, September 13, 1792, Beatrice, daughter of the late James Aspinall, Esq., of Liverpool, and had two sons, Francis-Aspinall and Hindley-Leigh.

Mr. Mark Philips, the late M.P. for Manchester, was cousin to Mr. Francis Philips, of Bank Hall.

## LADY ISABELLA HEAD BRYDGES.

This lady was the widow of Sir John William Head Brydges, of Wootton Court, Kent, M.P. for Coleraine, younger brother of the late Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart., the well-known writer. She was born 28th May, 1776; the eldest daughter of George, first Marquis of Waterford; married 1st April, 1812, and died at Avisford on the 7th instant; having had issue, one son John, born in 1814; and two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Charles Kinleside; and Isabella Louisa, married first in 1837, to Ponsonby Peacocke, Esq., 25th Regiment, and secondly, in 1845, to Lieut. Robert Parker Radcliffe, Royal Horse Artillery.

## W. C. TOWNSEND, ESQ., Q.C.

This gentleman, the member of a highly respectable family, was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, on the 25th of November, 1828. Mr. Townsend practised with considerable success in the common law courts, and in the Northern and North Wales circuits. He was Recorder of Macclesfield, and had recently been made a Queen's Counsel, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. Besides his legal distinction, Mr. Townsend had obtained a literary reputation. His "Lives of the Judges," which originally appeared in the *Lancet*, and his "History of the House of Commons," were written with much research, elegance, and care. In private life, Mr. Townsend was greatly esteemed; his upright character, amiable disposition, and agreeable manners having made him a general favourite. Mr. Townsend's death has occurred just as the honours of his arduous profession were coming thick upon him. He died a few days ago, at the residence of his brother, a clergyman, at Wandsworth; he was in the 47th year of his age.

## SIR ALEXANDER GIBSON-CARMICHAEL, BART., OF SKIRLING.

This gentleman was the male representative of the very ancient Scottish house of Gibson of Durie, on which the dignity of a Baronet of Nova Scotia was conferred in 1628, in the person of Sir Alexander Gibson, the famous lawyer, Lord President of the Court of Session. The surname of Carmichael was adopted to commemorate the family's descent from John Carmichael, first Earl of Hyndford. Sir Alexander Gibson-Carmichael, whose death we record, succeeded to the title at the demise of his father, Sir Thomas, 13th of last January, and, having enjoyed it barely four months, died at Brighton on the 8th inst. aged 37.

\* The heir general of the Gibsons of Durie is the present Lieut. Col. John Charles Hope Gibson of Pentlands, grandson of Sir John Gibson, the seventh Bart.

LLANDILO-TALYBONT, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—A new church is about to be erected in the parish above mentioned. The site has been given by H. Gwyn, Esq., M.P., of Baglan House, who has also subscribed liberally towards the cost of erection. The present is a very ancient structure. The marriage and funeral services are to be performed there as usual. Attached to it is a chapel called "Capel y Gronowald" otherwise "Gronowald," the property of Mr. William Gronow, of Swansea. It was erected by Rhys ap Tudor Gronow, about the thirteenth century, and has come by lineal descent to the present possessor. Sir Tudor ap Gronow was grandfather to Owen ap Tudor, who married Queen Catherine of France, after the death of Henry the V., by whom he had issue the Earl of Richmond.

THE GALWAY PACKET STATION.—The Board of Works have sanctioned the resolution come to by the commissioners of Galway Harbour to remit the dues on the Viceroy, and also the appropriation of £25 of their funds towards the experimental trip to America.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—We are requested to state that the greater part of the fur equipments for Captain Austin's Expedition were supplied by Mr. Rance, of 332, Oxford-street.

Henry Stark and William Knight, two notorious burglars, are in custody on a charge of being concerned in various burglaries and robberies, and amongst them the robbery, on the 28th of last month, at the house of Mr. John Middle, of No. 14, Claremont-place, Wandsworth-road, when Sarah Snelling, the housekeeper of that gentleman, was found dead in so mysterious a manner.

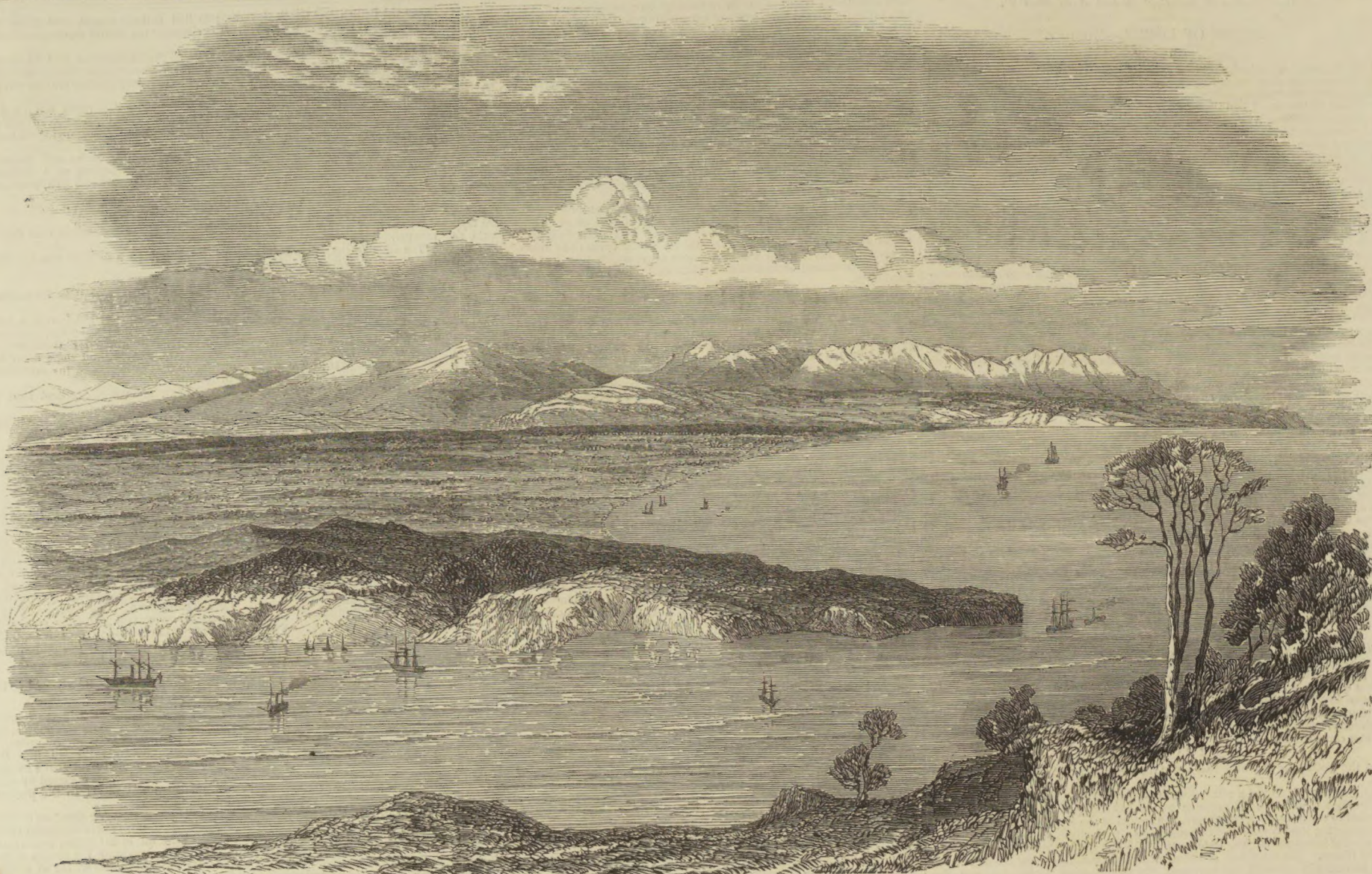
A private of the 6th Regiment, named Benjamin Probart, shot himself at Maryborough Barracks, on Monday last, while in a state of delirium from fever.

## CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT, IN NEW ZEALAND.

We have been favoured with the accompanying view of the site of the Canterbury Settlement, by a gentleman recently employed there on the survey, which is now in progress, with a view to the completion of the preparations necessary for the reception of the first body of colonists, who, it is now arranged, will sail for their destination in the month of September.

The plan of the undertaking has been so long before the public, and has engaged so large a share of attention, that we shall confine ourselves to a short outline of its leading features. The price at which the land is sold is £3 per acre, a price which, if contrasted with the price at which land can be obtained in other colonies, may, at first sight, appear high; but it will be evident to those who may take the trouble to analyse the details of the proposed application of the funds thus derived, that land in this settlement will, in reality, be cheaper to the purchaser, if the accompanying advantages be taken into account, than in others where its nominal price is much lower. Of the three elements of production, labour, capital, and land, the two former are in this country so redundant in comparison with the latter, that to those who are unacquainted with colonial economics, it is difficult to realise the fact that an adequate supply of labour and the existence of a market are indispensable to its





SITE OF THE CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT, NEW ZEALAND.

profitable cultivation. Yet it is notorious, that, in all new societies, the scarcity of labour for hire has hitherto proved the main obstacle to their progress, and to the successful investment of capital. Where there is no labour at all capital cannot be employed, but will perish for want of hands to use it, as has been the case in many a modern colony. This difficulty will, it is believed, be effectually provided against in the Canterbury Settlement. Of the £3 charged for every acre of land, £1 will be set apart to form an immigration fund, of which 10s. will be returned to the purchaser towards the passage-money of himself and his family, and 10s. towards the expense of sending out labouring emigrants selected by him; so that every sale of land, from the very commencement, will defray the cost of importing the additional labour requisite for its cultivation. Of the remaining £2 per acre, £1 will be appropriated to religious and educational endowments, in connexion with the Church of England. The results of the *laissez faire* principle, as applied to these matters in our other colonies, have been such as to convince all thinking men that an adequate provision for man's moral and religious wants in a new country contains the primary element of successful colonization; not only on account of the importance of such provision *per se*, but also because thereby alone can a really valuable class of men be induced to join in the foundation and settlement of colonies. Of the remaining £1 per acre the intended application is as follows:—10s. per acre will be paid as the price of the land; the remaining 10s. will form a fund to defray the expenses of the preliminary trigonometrical survey of the territory, of the subsequent surveys of each section as it may be selected, of commencing the formation of the principal roads of the few temporary buildings required, of the Association in England, and of the necessary staff in the colony. Upon the provisions which have been thus generally indicated, the promoters of the design confidently rely for counteracting those wants which, as experience has shown, are incidental to communities founded on an opposite principle, or rather it should be said on no principle at all. They believe that their

son, M.A., canon of St. Paul's, and principal of the training College of Battersea, is likely to be appointed the first bishop.

The site of the projected colony consists of 2,400,000 acres, on the east coast of Middle Island, in a favourable position, apart from older settlements, and from the vicinity of the natives. It comprises 1,765,000 acres of plain land; of wood land, 237,100 acres; and of mountain and hill land, 397,900 acres; the total population of the native settlements being 359.

Mr. Walter D. Mantell, Government Commissioner, in a letter, dated Port Levi, Banks Peninsula, August 16, 1849, says:—"The province of Canterbury will, as I said when it lay waste on the 'grand plain,' bear comparison, not only with any unsettled district in New Zealand, but with any of the already-formed settlements: this, as far as my own observation goes. In fact, now that its capabilities have become so publicly known, even the breaking up of the Association cannot prevent its 'going-a-head,' and becoming, and remaining for a long time, the leading settlement in New Zealand, and English capital of the country."

#### ROYAL INSTITUTION.

##### FOSSIL REMAINS OF COLOSSAL BIRDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE announcement of a lecture on the extinct gigantic birds of New Zealand, by Dr. Mantell, attracted a brilliant and numerous audience to the Royal Institution on Friday evening. The Duke of Northumberland presided. Professor Faraday, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Chief Baron, Lord Londesborough, and many other distinguished persons were present.

Dr. Mantell introduced the subject by a general review of the facts which have established the startling conclusion that races of animals are limited in their duration, in like manner as the individuals of a species: some may be destined to continue only for a few centuries—others many thousand years—but the peculiar type at length becomes extinct, and new forms of organisation make their appearance; though of the nature of the law which thus determines the annihilation of a race of highly organised beings, and whose effects through countless ages recent geological discoveries have in part revealed, we are utterly ignorant as of that which governs the first appearance of the minutest animalcule which the powers of the microscope enable us to descry: both are veiled in inscrutable mystery. After instancing the proofs of the effects of this law afforded by the colossal reptiles of the secondary strata, and of the mammalia of the tertiary formations, Dr. Mantell dwelt at some length on the extirpation of the large frugivorous pigeon, the *Dodo*, which abounded in the islands of the Mauritius, when those countries were first colonized by the Dutch, nearly 300 years ago. The lecturer next noticed the first discovery of the fossil remains of the *Dinornis* in New Zealand, and then described the collection of remains made by his eldest son, Mr. Walter Mantell, and transmitted to England in 1848; this Dr. Mantell placed in the hands of Professor Owen for description. By this series, the skulls, and beaks, and eggs were first determined. This collection is now in the British Museum.

At the close of last year, another highly interesting series of bones were received by Dr. Mantell from his son; these were collected from the Middle Island, and formed the chief illustrations of the present lecture.

The bones gathered from the North Island were from a sand-bed on the west coast, between Wanganui and Waimate, near the embouchure of a small river, called Waingongoro.

Mr. Mantell states that between Tukikau and Ohawetokotoko is a wide flat of undulating sand, about two hundred yards across, the surface of which, on his first visit, was covered with bones of men, moas, seals, &c., which had been overhauled by the Rev. R. Taylor. Upon the same level Mr. Mantell had some deep openings made at the base of the ancient cliffs, under the Pa, or village Ohawetokotoko, and then came to the bone deposit. The bones were generally perfect in shape, but so soft, that, when grasped strongly, they became a plastic clay.

"Unfortunately," says Mr. Mantell, "the natives soon caught sight of my operations, and came down in shoals, tramping on the bones I had carefully extracted and laid out to dry. The natives affirm that this sand flat to Rangatapu was one of the places first dwelt upon by their ancestors; and this seems not unlikely, for, in digging in various places, I found circular beds of ashes, and charcoal, and bones, very ancient, and such as are generally left by the native fires that have been long lighted in the same place. Fragments of obsidian, native flint, two fishing-line stones, and a whalebone meri were also dug up. The natives told me, and their assertion was corroborated by the appearance of the place, that within their memory the entire area was covered by drift-sand; in fact, the bones always seem to be imbedded on or beneath an old surface-level. Columns of vertebrae, when uncovered, were lying *in situ* and perfect, with, in rare instances, skull and pelvis; but to preserve these precious relics was impossible while beset with the hordes of Maoris, and I could not drive or bribe them away. The largest femur, tibia, and fibula were lying in their natural connexion, the leg slightly bent at the knee. A chain of vertebrae of the largest size was discovered near them, and I doubt not the whole belonged to the same colossal bird. Mixed with the bones, but exceedingly rare, were the fragments of egg-shells. In coming down from Ugamotu I discovered a few more remains of eggs: one fragment is four inches long, and gives a good chord by which to estimate the size of the original. As a rough guess, I may say that a common hat would make a good egg-cup for it. And, if native traditions are worthy of credit, the ladies have cause to mourn the extinction of the *Moa*. The long feathers of its crest were prized by their remote ancestors above all other ornaments. Those of the white crane, which now bear the highest value, are mere pigeons' feathers in comparison."

The last collection received from Mr. Walter Mantell was chiefly obtained from a morass, or turbary deposit, of small extent, situated in a little bay near Waikonaite, about twenty miles to the north of the Scotch settlement of Otago. This swamp is covered by the sea, except at low water, and is rapidly wasting away. It is a fetid dark brown mass, largely composed of the fibres of the New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*); and, from the state in which the bones occur, suggests the inference that many of the birds were mired in the morass, in like manner as the gigantic extinct Irish elk in the bogs of Ireland, and the masto-

sons and mammoths in Big-bone Lick, in America: the bones, too, are in a similar state of preservation. The most extraordinary relics obtained from this spot were the entire series of bones of the shanks and feet (twenty-six in number) of the same individual tridactyle (three-toed) bird. The upper part of the shank-bones (tarsometatarsals) were alone visible above the soil upon the retiring of the tide, standing erect, one leg being three feet in advance of the other. These were carefully dug up, and numbered in their natural sequence on the spot: they have been put together since they were received by Dr. Mantell, and were conspicuous objects on the table of the Institution. They are unquestionably the most extraordinary fossil relics of this kind ever brought to light.

We annex a sketch of one of these legs. The toes present the characteristic number of bones observable in birds: thus, the inner toe has 3 bones; middle, 4; the outer toe 5; had there been a hinder toe that would have consisted of but 2 bones. The foot, when recent, with the cartilages, claws, &c., must have been 16 inches long and 18 inches wide; the height of the bird to which it belonged was probably about 10 feet. But there are several bones of the thigh, leg, &c., that indicate greater proportions, and an altitude of 12 or even 14 feet.

The sketch subjoined of the outline of the *Dinornis* or *Moa* (reduced from Dr. Mantell's original drawing of the natural size, exhibited at the lecture) will serve to convey some idea of the colossal magnitude of this extinct wingless race of bipeds. The figures of an ostrich and of a native chief are introduced as a scale of comparison.

After a luminous summary of the osteological and physiological phenomena presented by these remains, Dr. Mantell entered upon the consideration of the bearings of this discovery on that mysterious problem, the restriction of a group of peculiar animals and plants to particular regions. Thus, New Zealand at the present time affords a striking example of a centre or focus of creations; for its fauna is altogether unlike that of any other spot on the face of the globe. While there are 50 or 60 genera of birds, there is but one ascertained indigenous or native land quadruped, and that is a species of rat; and among its birds, there is the *Apertyx*, which has no living analogue. The flora, too, presents an anomalous character; the ferns predominating over the grasses to a degree unknown in other lands.

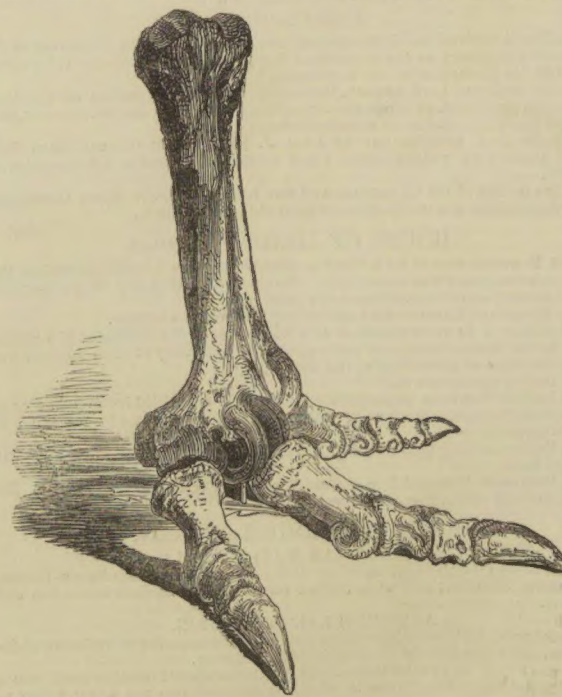
But our limits compel us to close this imperfect notice of a discourse which, though beyond the usual extent of the lectures of the Royal Institution, engrossed the earnest attention of the audience to its termination. We can only add that Dr. Mantell stated his conviction, that the origin of the bone deposits of New Zealand, though geologically modern, is of high antiquity in relation to the human inhabitants of that country; and that there is every reason to conclude that these stupendous birds formerly ranged over a vast con-



COMPARATIVE SIZES OF DINORNIS, OSTRICH, AND NEW ZEALANDER.

scheme will prove attractive to a class whom the tone of society prevalent in other colonies has hitherto operated to repel. That the capitalist will see in its economical features security for safe and profitable investment; and that thus, for the first time in the history of colonization, there will be a newly-planted colony, not languishing for years amidst difficulty and disaster, but springing at once into rapid prosperity.

We are happy to add that the ecclesiastical arrangements of the settlement of Canterbury are in a state of great forwardness, and that the Rev. Thomas Jack-



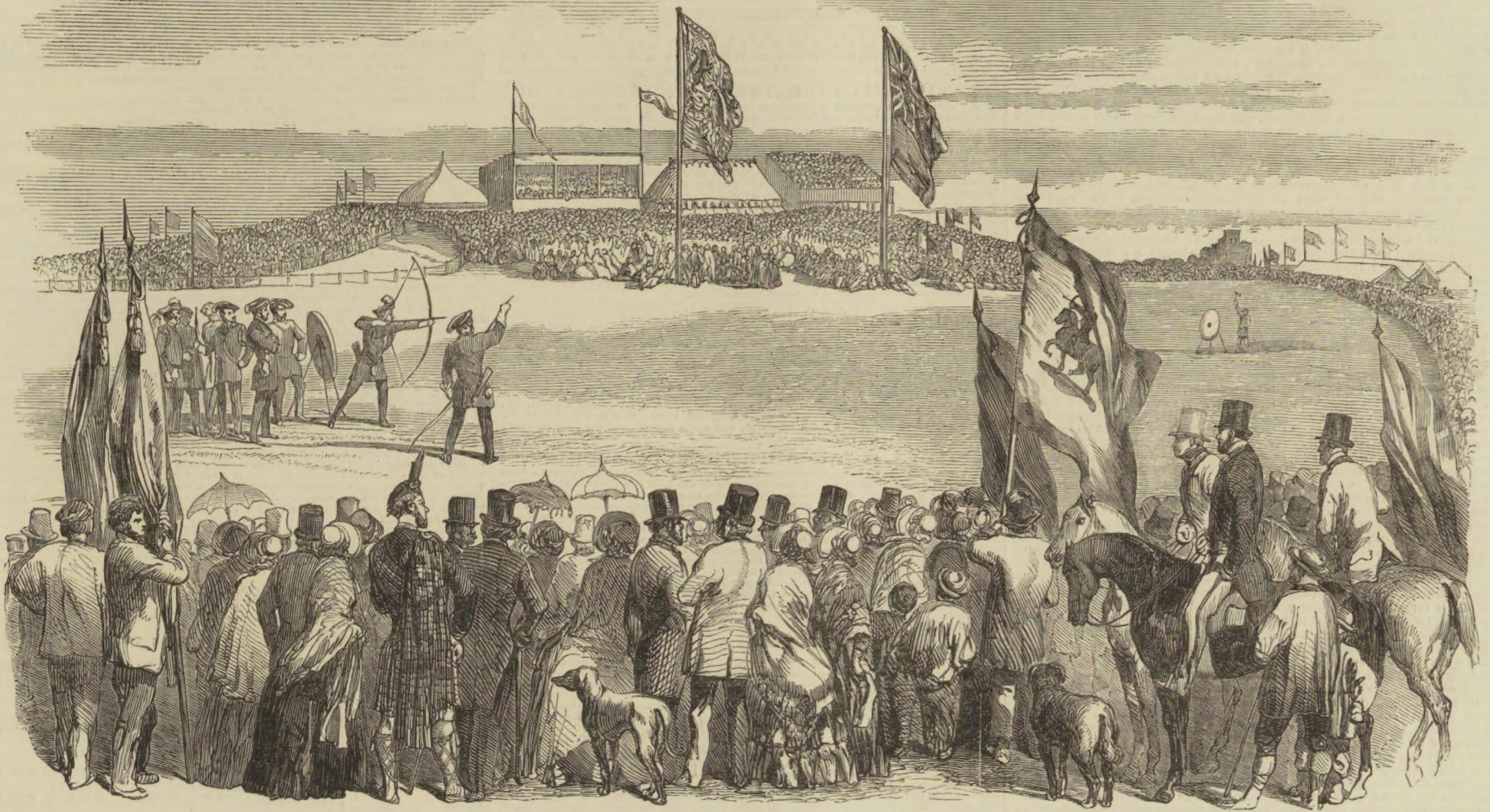
FOSSIL FOOT OF DINORNIS.

continent, now submerged beneath the ocean, and of which the islands of the Pacific are the culminant points; thus realizing the idea of the poet—

Art, nature, earth itself, to change is doomed:  
Earthquakes have raised to heaven the humble vale,  
And gulfs the mountain's mighty mass entombed;  
And where the Atlantic rolls wide continents have bloomed.

We must not omit to mention that Dr. Mantell placed before the Institution the fossil arm-bone of the most stupendous land-lizard ever discovered; it was 4½ feet long, and 32 inches in circumference. According to the proportions of a living crocodile, the animal to which it belonged must have been 90 feet in length! It was from the strata of Filgate Forest; and from the quarry from which the celebrated jaw of the *Iguanodon* was obtained.





FETE OF THE ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS, ON THE LINKS OF MONTROSE.

## THE ROYAL ARCHERS' FETE AT MONTROSE.

ON Friday, the 3rd instant, the Links of Montrose were the scene of a very interesting spectacle—a competition among the Royal Company of Archers, the Queen's Body Guard for Scotland; the prizes being a Silver Arrow, &c., presented by the town of Montrose. This was followed by a contest for prizes in the usual routine of Scottish games. As the archery was the finest display of the kind which has taken place in Scotland during the last century, we have engraved the exciting scene.

At an early hour in the morning, long trains on the Aberdeen Railway, from north, south, and west, poured thousands of visitors into Montrose; and, before eleven o'clock, the town was crowded with strangers from all quarters, about 4000 having come by the railway, besides a vast number from the more immediate neighbourhood. At a little before twelve o'clock, the Archers marched down to the Race-ground, preceded by the militia staff, the magistrates, and town-officers, the band playing national airs in the centre of the procession, the last column of which was composed of the scholars belonging to the public seminaries, in front of which a Waterloo veteran marched, sabre in hand, and a nine-clasped medal dangling at his breast.

At twelve o'clock, the Archers entered the lists, and began to shoot. The distance between the two butts was 100 yards; and the prize a piece of plate, valued at about 20 guineas, to be presented by the gentlemen in the town and neighbourhood. The wind was blowing strongly, and in gusts from the north, and the sky soon became overcast with rain, which fell heavily. This, however, did not interrupt the Archers; they fired on briskly, with thousands of keen eyes from under umbrellas following their arrows through the air, every arrow that stuck in the target producing a motion and kind of suppressed cheer among the spectators. Sometimes, four or five arrows were sticking in the target at one time, and we observed one strike within two inches of the bull's eye. Fortunately, the weather cleared up before two o'clock. When the contest with the bow ended, Alex. Duff, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh, was declared the gainer of the plate, and immediately the Archers marched off the ground in beautiful style.

The number of spectators was estimated at 15,000, by far the greatest number ever assembled on the Links of Montrose.

The archery was no sooner finished than the games began. These consisted of throwing the hammer, putting of the stone, leaping and racing, climbing of the pole, the cask race, &c.

In the evening a ball was given, at which the whole of the Royal Archers were present, and also the *élite* of Forfar and Kincardine Shires. The handsome suite of apartments in the Town Hall were thrown open on the occasion, and being tastefully decorated by Mr. Japp, and judiciously arranged, they were much admired by the distinguished party. At twelve o'clock upwards of 130 sat down to supper, at which the Provost presided, and James Hope, Esq., Sir John Stuart Forbes, Bart., of Fettercairn and Pittligo, and Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquhar, acted as croupiers. After supper, the party again assembled in the ball-room, and the dance continued till an early hour in the morning.

## THE ROYAL ARCHERS.

The Royal Company of Archers was established by James I. of Scotland, more than four hundred years ago, as the King's Body Guard for Scotland. In the turbulent times which followed the reign of James, it appears that the original documents pertaining to the Guard had been lost; but in the year 1677, we find the Royal Archers recognised by an act of Privy Council, and a prize of

£20 sterling ordered to be given annually to the best archer at *weapon shavings*. In 1703 Queen Anne granted new privileges to the Royal Company of Archers, or rather restored the privileges they had lost by their adherence to the falling fortunes of the unfortunate family of Stuart; and the prize of £20, which had been withheld by King William, after the Revolution, was restored by George III. to the Royal Archers of Scotland, who claimed the protection of the Sovereign.

The civil administration of the affairs of the Royal Company, we believe, are managed by a council, consisting of seven, who are chosen annually, at a general meeting of the members. In other respects the body is entirely conducted by military rules and discipline. The Duke of Buccleuch is captain-general; the Lieutenants-general are Viscount Melville, Right Hon. C. Hope, Lord Elcho, Sir J. Hope, Bart.; the majors-general, the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Morton, and the Marquis of Dalhousie; the ensigns-general, the Duke of Roxburgh, the Marquis of Tweeddale, and Sir John S. Forbes, Bart.; besides a number of others, composed of the flower of the aristocracy and gentlemen of Scotland.

The Royal company consists of about 500 members. The field uniform is of dark green cloth, faced with black braiding, with a narrow stripe of crimson velvet in the centre. The hat is of the same colour, with a handsome medalion in front, and a plume of black feathers.

His Majesty King William IV. graciously presented the Royal Company of Archers, his Body Guard for Scotland, with new colours. The one combines both the old ones, with the words, "The Royal Company of Archers;" and the other bears the Royal Arms of Scotland, with the words, "King's Body Guard for Scotland." His Majesty expressly confirmed the appointment of the Royal Company to be "the King's Body Guard for Scotland;" the Duke of Buccleuch, as Captain-General, rode in the coronation procession of Queen Victoria.

The majority of the above details we have condensed from the *Montrose Standard*.

## EXTRAORDINARY POSTAGE STAMPS CONTRIBUTION.

SOME time since, there appeared in the public journals a statement to the effect that a certain young lady, under age, was to be placed in a convent, by her father, if she did not procure, before the 30th of April last, one million of used postage stamps. This caused numerous persons to forward stamps for the purpose of securing her liberty. In March last, a lady, a member of one of the first families in Derbyshire, residing not many miles from Derby, mentioned the conditions to her friends, and in a short time the lady began to receive packages by post and railway from every quarter, which poured in in such numbers, that, in ten days, during last April, she received parcels containing millions of stamps. The walking postman, who was in the habit of delivering a few letters daily at the mansion where the lady resides, became so loaded with letters and packages containing Queen's heads, that it was necessary to employ another man to assist him. On one morning between ninety and one hundred letters and packets arrived by post, and on another between 120 and 130. These were in addition to multitudes which arrived on other days. Boxes, bales, and packages also poured in by railway; and to such an extent that it became necessary to give public notice, by advertisements and printed circulars, that it was urgently desired no more stamps should be sent, as the young lady had procured the number she required. The accompanying Sketch gives some idea of the packages. One of them is a large wine-hammer; another, a large wine-cooler; next, a large clothes-basket. The two latter were used to put the smaller packets in as they arrived, being, altogether, many bushels. Next is a packet from a great mercantile house in London, and containing 240,000 Queen's heads. There was, also, a tea-chest full, sent

## PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

HENRY TUFNELL, ESQ., M.P. FOR DEVONPORT, SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.

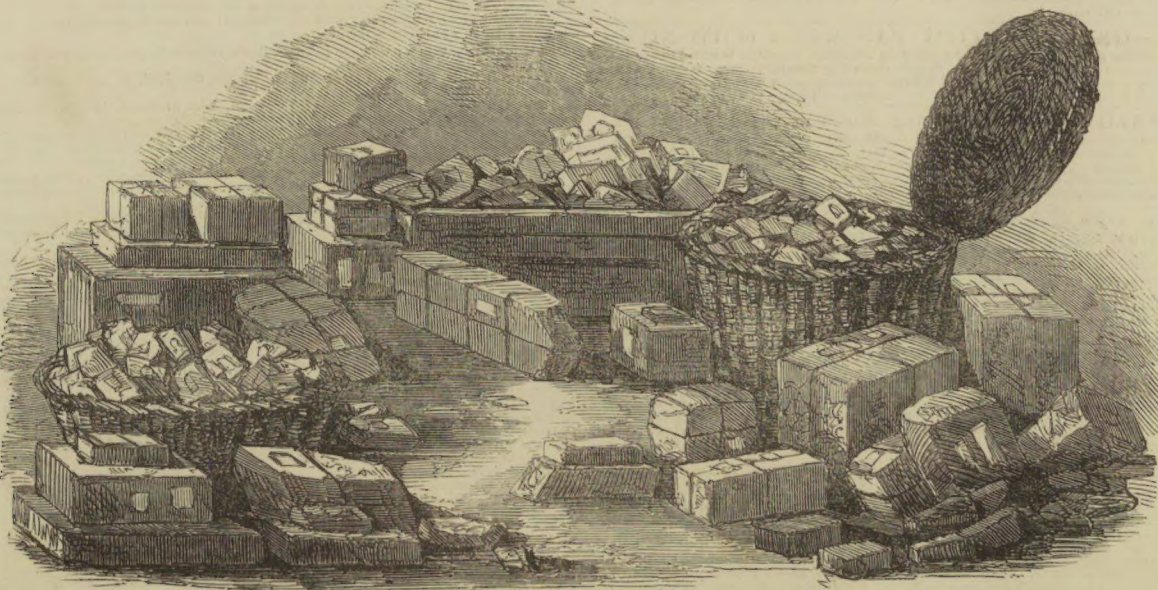
THE subject of our memoir—son of W. Tufnell, formerly M.P. for Colchester—was born at the city of Chichester in 1806. When about ten years of age he was sent to Eton, which he left in 1824, and entered Christ's Church, Oxford, where he took second class honours in classics. Whilst a student, he devoted himself



HENRY TUFNELL, ESQ., M.P. FOR DEVONPORT.

to the study of German; and, in concert with George Cornwall Lewis, now M.P. for Herefordshire and Under-Secretary for the Home Department, published a translation in two volumes octavo of Müller's "Dorians." In connexion with this translation, it deserves mention that neither Mr. Tufnell nor Mr. Lewis were known to Dr. Müller, the learned Professor of History in the University of Göttingen; but that when, having made a considerable progress with their translation, they wrote, requesting his perusal of their manuscript, with the view of his making such corrections as additional research might have suggested to him or the rendering from the original require, Dr. Müller not only with the utmost care revised the manuscript, but so enlarged and corrected it, that the translation might have fairly claimed to be a new edition of the original. The same able author's "Introduction to a Scientific System of Mythology" was embodied in the translation, and his valuable dissertation on the "Early History of the Macedonian Nation" given in an Appendix. The value of the work is proved by the fact that it has become a standard at Cambridge and Eton, has passed through a second, and is on the eve of a third edition.

In 1829 Mr. Tufnell took his degree of B.A.; and, in 1830, married Anne Augusta, daughter of Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Bart. In 1831, Sir Robert was appointed Governor of Ceylon, and Mr. Tufnell accompanied him to the colony as his private secretary. At that time, the native population of Ceylon were in a condition of serfdom that bordered closely upon slavery. They were subject to be called upon by the native chiefs to render service at any time. They must labour on public works for next to nothing, and must, at a moment's notice, lend their aid gratuitously in carrying the baggage of any civil or military authority who might happen to be upon a journey. In 1832, this compul-



EXTRAORDINARY ACCUMULATION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.



sory labour system was abolished by an Order in Council dated the 28th of September, which was received by the natives in the colony with unbounded joy, and was soon followed by the disappearance of their former stubborn, laziness, and the appearance, in its stead, of the readiness to work for fair wages. To this new spirit Mr. Tufnell gave additional impetus by the early establishment of a savings-bank at Colombo, allowing five per cent. upon deposits, and which rapidly rose in public estimation, and still continues popular and prosperous. He especially pointed out the importance of the bank as a security for the honesty of native servants; and, in employing them, the chief enquiry soon came to be, "Have they anything in the bank?" so that, after a little time, few servants failed to establish such guarantee of their faithfulness and good conduct. Nor was this the only unofficial matter of public importance to the colony, to which Mr. Tufnell gave his attention. Between Colombo and Candy, a distance of 73 miles, Sir Edward Barnes had constructed as fine a road as any in England. After the true English model, it was broad, level, raised in the centre, well drained, and with greenward sides. Still, whoever had to go between Colombo and Candy must make the journey on horseback: the custom was to borrow the horses of friends along the line for the purpose; in this way Mr. Tufnell had, on one occasion, to make the journey, borrowing horses of five different persons, stopping at little wayside houses on the road, and spending some three or four days upon the distance. This brought him to the resolution of establishing a regular mail-coach, to go one day and return the next, between the places. A company was formed by the Governor, Mr. Tufnell, and a few people with more enterprise than faith in the project. The two-horse coach was about the first public conveyance in India, and had difficulties of its own sort to contend with at the commencement. The road was smooth enough, horses and coach easy to be had, but not so coachmen who could bear the heat—Europeans could not stand it. Native soldiers, after due practice, served well enough; but it would not do to have soldiers always driving; so common natives had to be put into training. At length a sufficient number were made ready for the road, and the coach ran on and prospered—carrying parcels, passengers, and the mail; and paying the adventurous shareholders, and so it still does, an excellent dividend.

But the most important measure to which Mr. Tufnell lent his influence was the improvement of the press. Previous to the arrival of Sir Wilmot Horton, the *Ceylon Gazette*, a wretched publication, printed at the Government press, having one half of it taken up with the Royal arms and official advertisements, and the other half with news culled under careful censorship, and without comment, most of it flat and old, was the sole public paper of Ceylon. There are now several of different political opinions, and all are free. The first step, however, towards enfranchisement, was the starting, through the influence of Mr. Tufnell, of the *Columbo Journal*. The first number was published on the 7th of January, 1832. The paper went in every respect an improved appearance from the *Gazette*. It was double the size, was published every Wednesday and Saturday; and, though still under control, was sufficiently free to attract attention in India, and especially to excite official indignation at Madras, where the press was under the sternest censorship. Many of the leading articles of the new journal, and much valuable correspondence, were written by Mr. Tufnell himself, and especially important were a series of letters from his pen, under the signature of Liber, in favour of the abolition of the cinnamon monopoly, than which nothing could be more grievous to the proprietors and cultivators of the soil. Cinnamon was then a Government monopoly, and cinnamon trees peculiarly cared for. No man must plant them, or sell them, or cut them down; and if, in clearing away jungle, a cinnamon tree was wounded, the injurer must pay a fine, so that, instead of this favourite spice being a blessing, it was in reality a plague to the island. Mr. Tufnell pointed out that the abolition of the monopoly, which was defended solely on the ground of revenue, would give rise to such increased production as would enable the Government to derive a larger revenue from a moderate tax than they realized by the monopoly; and its abolition, to which these letters of Liber led the way, furnished results in proof of the soundness of the reasoning, beyond the expectations of the most sanguine.

In 1834 Mr. Tufnell returned to England, and in the following year was appointed private secretary to Lord Minto, First Lord of the Admiralty from September, 1835, to September, 1841. At the general election in 1835 Mr. Tufnell stood for Colchester, in opposition to Messrs. Sanderson and Smith. The whole enthusiasm of the populace and the show of hands at the nomination were with him; but at the poll, which took place on the 8th of January, the numbers were—Sanderson, 637; Smyth, 567; Tufnell, 505. One of the immediate results of the contest was the formation of a Reform association at Colchester, which, at the next election, brought the Blues to a compromise, and was successful in obtaining an open municipal corporation for Colchester. One of the largest meetings ever held in the city was a public dinner to celebrate the event, at which Mr. Tufnell spoke earnestly in favour of the extension to Ireland of the same corporate liberties as had been granted to England.

Immediately after the contest at Colchester, Mr. Tufnell was invited to become a candidate for North Essex, which he declined, preferring to keep open his connexion with the city which his father had represented, and where he himself had won so large a popularity.

At the general election, in 1837, Mr. Tufnell stood for Ipswich, and, after a severe contest, was returned, but unseated on petition. In Oct., 1839, he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury; and Sir Edward Codrington having vacated Devonport, by accepting the command at Portsmouth, Mr. Tufnell, after a hard battle with the Right Hon. George Dawson, was returned.

In the debate on the sugar duties, May 17, 1840, Mr. Tufnell spoke ably in defence of the Government proposal to reduce the duty upon foreign sugars from about 200 to 50 per cent.; and retorted upon Lord Stanley's statement that those measures were brought forward by the Ministers when tottering to their fall, that, however that might be, "the system of monopoly which had so long weighed down the energies and productive industry of the empire was, at all events, tottering to its fall."

At the general election in 1841 Mr. Tufnell was again opposed by Mr. Dawson, but again, after a severe contest, was successful.

On the accession of Sir Robert Peel to office, in 1843, Mr. Tufnell, at the request of Lord John Russell, undertook the management, or, as it may be better understood, the whip of the Whig party in Opposition.

In 1842, the committee on the Subsidy election reported the existence of systematic bribery and corruption, and recommended that the borough should be disfranchised. The bill for the purpose was carried in the Commons; but, on being sent up to the Lords, they also had to appoint a committee, and to inquire on their own account, which not being done until the following session, the ardour of the few honest men in the borough had meantime cooled; some of the more important witnesses examined before the Commons' committee kept out of the way of the Lords', who, considering the evidence before them insufficient to establish the case as reported by the committee of the Commons, threw out the disfranchisement bill. In the following session, June 12, 1843, on a motion by Colonel Rushbrooke for a new writ for Sudbury, Mr. Tufnell proposed, as an amendment, the appointment of a commission to take evidence on the spot; and, amongst other matters, mentioned that in the fifteen years from 1826 to 1841, twelve elections had taken place in Sudbury, at which there had scarcely been an instance of two persons of the same political opinions having been returned at consecutive elections; and it was stated in evidence before the hand-loom weavers' committee, that the electors were influenced in giving their votes by the mere consideration of how they could obtain the largest amount of money. The immediate result of the debate was the appointment, at the recommendation of Mr. Williams Wynn, of a committee to compare the evidence taken before the committees of the Lords and Commons; and the question of the writ was postponed until after the 10th of July; and, on the report of the comparison committee being brought up, the recommendation of Mr. Tufnell was adopted, and the commission sent to Sudbury having got at the leading witnesses, their report was sufficient to convince the Lords; the disfranchisement bill was passed, and, curiously enough, the number of members of the House of Commons has since been suffered to remain in a deficiency of two.

In February, 1845, Sir Colin Campbell, Governor of Ceylon, issued a peremptory order that the coffee lands under cultivation by the civil servants should all within the period of twelve months be sold, and the cultivation at once—on pain of dismissal—be abandoned by every officer in connexion with Government, and who were further severely censured for having entered upon the cultivation of these lands. On July 2nd Mr. Tufnell called the attention of the House to the injustice of the measure; and, again, on the 25th, urged that a former Governor had set the example to the civil servants of taking up these lands, and the result was a rapid increase in the cultivation of coffee, so that in 1842 43,000 acres had been brought under cultivation, and impulse given to its general extension to the benefit of the entire colony. It was true that now the culture had so taken root in the colony, it was right the civil servants should have no further connexion with it, but not that they should be ruined by sales forced on within so short a period. Mr. Tufnell's practical acquaintance with the colony enabled him to procure an extension of the term for the coffee plantation sales, and a despatch from the Colonial Office to Sir Colin Campbell, directing the withdrawal of the measure upon the senior civil servants, from whom, at Colombo, and every province of the colony, Mr. Tufnell received a public vote of thanks.

On the accession of the present Ministry to office, in 1846, Mr. Tufnell was appointed Secretary to the Treasury (or, as it is called, Patronage Secretary), giving him the official management of the party—an office requiring the most constant and anxious attention, and on the due administration of which depends the political adherence of a party whether in or out of power. It has been well said, "that men seem scarce more anxious to get into Parliament, than to keep out of it when they have got in; and that the one pledge which constituents should exact of candidates is, that, if returned, they will really attend in the House." As it is, the duty of getting members to the House, or, on occasion, from it, devolves upon the Secretary to the Treasury for the Ministry, and upon the aspirants to that office amongst parties out of power.

At the general election in 1847 all parties in Devonport were ready to admit Mr. Tufnell's claims without opposition, if he would agree to share the representation with a Conservative. Declining which, and determining to give his support to Sir John Romilly, he was opposed by Mr. Joseph Sanders, jun.; and the numbers at the close of the poll were—Tufnell, 1138; Romilly, 1018; Sanders, 852.

In 1844 Mr. Tufnell married the Hon. Frances, daughter of the first Lord Strafford, created Baron in 1835; Viscount and Earl in 1847. She died in 1846, and he married, in 1848, Lady Anne, daughter of the fourth Earl of Roseberry. Our Portrait is from a photograph by Kilburn.

Mrs. Packe Reading gave a grand concert on Wednesday evening, at her residence on Richmond-terrace, at which the leading artists of Her Majesty's Theatre assisted. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge honoured the reunion with his presence.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 19.—Whit Sunday.  
MONDAY, 20.—Whit Monday.  
TUESDAY, 21.—Whit Tuesday.  
WEDNESDAY, 22.—Ember Week. Alexander Pope born 1688.  
THURSDAY, 23.—Cambridge term divides.  
FRIDAY, 24.—Queen Victoria born, 1819.  
SATURDAY, 25.—Princess Helena born, 1846.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 25, 1856.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 45	8 20	9 0	9 40	10 15	10 50	11 25
11 55	12 30	1 5	1 40	2 15	2 50	3 25
4 0	4 45	5 30	6 15	7 0	7 45	8 30
9 15	10 0	10 45	11 30	12 15	1 0	1 45

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—GRAND EXTRA NIGHT,**  
combining the talents of Mesdames Sontag, Giuliani, and Frezzolini, Signori Colletti, Calzolari, P. Lablache, and Lablache, Mdlles Carlotta Grisi, Amalia Ferraris, Mario Tagliani, and M. P. Tagliani, will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, May 23rd, 1856, when will be presented Mozart's celebrated Opera of DON GIOVANNI. The scenery by Mr. Charles Marshall, Don Colletti, Signor Colletti, Signor Giuliani, Signor Tagliani, Signor Lablache, Leporello, Signor Lablache, Donna Anna, Donna Elvira, Donna Elvira, Mdlle Giuliani, and Zerlina, Mdlle Sontag. In the Ball Scene will be danced by Mdlle Carlotta Grisi and Mdlle Mario Tagliani (who will appear as a Spanish Cavalier), Mozart's incidental music in G, and also Mozart's celebrated Zarzuela in A Minor, as performed with the greatest success at the Royal Opera, Berlin.—Director of the Music and the Ballet, Department, including the new and original Grand Pas de Trois, by M. Paul Tagliani, the music by Signor Pugnani, entitled LES GRACES. Euphrosyne, Mdlle Carlotta Grisi; Thalia, Mdlle Mario Tagliani; Eglia, Mdlle Anna Ferraris. Mdlles Julien, Lamoreux, Rosa, Aussand, &c.  
The Second Grand Classical Musical Entertainment will take place on MONDAY MORNING, MAY 27th, 1856, supported by the Whole Strength of the Company. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre. Doors open at Seven, the Opera to Commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

**FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Combination**  
of Talent.—MONDAY NEXT, MAY 20, the celebrated comedy of LE MARI A LA CAMPAGNE, with the following wonderful distribution: Cesar Poligny, M. Lafont; Ferdinand Colombet, M. Regnier; Ursule, Mdlle Nathalie; Madame de Rohan, Mdlle Brasseur; Pauline, Mdlle Renaud. And other Entertainments.—The following popular pieces in active preparation, and will be produced immediately.—LOUISON, comédie, en deux actes, par M. Alfred de Musset; LA PAIX A TOUT PRIX, comédie, en deux actes, par M. Ernest Serret; UN CHATEAU EN AIR, comédie, en deux actes, par M. Bayard; and LE FAUT QU'UNE PORTE SOIT OUVERTE OU FERMEE, comédie, en deux actes, de M. Alfred de Musset.—Boxes, 6s.; Pit, 3s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily, from 11 till 5 o'clock.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and**  
Manager, Mr. W. Batty.—Enormous attraction for the Whitsuntide Holidays.—First night of the revival of the Grand Military Spectacle of the AFFGHANISTAN WAR.—Brilliant display of equestrian wonders in the Scenes of the Arena, by the first artists in Europe. On WHIT-MONDAY, MAY 20th, 1856, and during the week, the entertainments will be commenced at Seven o'clock, with, for an inimitable display of Batty's "Feats of Equestrianism," in the Cirque Olympique—introducing, for the first time, La Petite Jannette, the Infant Prodigy, and the diminutive steed Harbell, in a peculiarly interesting and novel act of the Menage, being a miniature representation of that accomplished artist Mdlle. Caroline, in the high school of equestrianism. To conclude with the force of the TWO GREGORIES.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Manager, Mr. W. West.

**MUSICAL UNION.—FIFTH MATINEE, WILLIS'S**  
ROOMS, TUESDAY, MAY 21.—Quartet in D, No. 79, Haydn; Concerto, D minor (allegro), Bach; Romanes sans paroles, M. Silas; Quartet in C, No. 9, Beethoven; Quartet in G, Kreutzer and Mendelssohn; Hungarian Vocalists. Executants—Salmon, Delofre, Hill, Frith, Howes, in London. M. Silas (his first performance in London). Strangers' Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be procured at CRAMER and Co.'s. Members can introduce visitors by payment at the Rooms. J. ELLA, Director.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the**  
Public are respectfully informed, the SIXTH CONCERT will take place at the HAYDOCK-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 20, Programme.—Symphony in D, No. 4, Mozart.—Trio, two violins, two violas, two cellos, Messrs. Lindley, Lucas, and Howell; Corélli, Concerto in D minor, piano-forte, M. Thalberg; Mozart—Sinfonia pastorale; Beethoven—Barcarolle and variations, piano-forte, M. Thalberg; Thalberg—Overture, "Anacreon;" Cherubini. Vocal Performers:—Mdlle. Madeleine Nottas (from the Theatre Royal, Hanover), and Henri Mornes. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Single tickets with reserved seat, £1 1s; double tickets (ditto), £1 10s; triple tickets (ditto), £2 5s; to be obtained of Messrs. Addison, 210, Regent-street. G. W. BUDD, Sec.

**MR. HENRY WYLDE.—The Directors of the BLACK-**  
HEATH CLASSICAL SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS announce that the THIRD CONCERT will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 8, when Mr. Henry Wylde will perform Mozart's Quartet in E flat, Beethoven's Quartet Op. 15, and Beethoven's Sonata Op. 12. The following Artists have been engaged for these Concerts: viz. violins, Herr Ernst, Mr. Willy, and M. Zerbini; viola, Mr. Hill and Mr. Westlake; violoncello, Mr. Hausmann. Vocal Performers, Mdlle. Schiöss, Mdlle. Durand, Mr. J. Barnett, and M. Durand.

**MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—MUSIC**  
HALL, Store-street, Bedford-square.—MR. JOHN PARRY will give his ENTERTAINMENT in the above Hall on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 20th, commencing at Half-past Eight.—Tickets, Stalls, and Boxes to be had at Messrs. OLIVER, 41 and 42, New Bond-street, and the principal Music-sellers.

**MR. ALBERT SMITH has the honour to announce an**  
ENTERTAINMENT, being a Reminiscence of Travel, entitled THE OVERLAND MAIL, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, St. James's, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 28th inst. Full particulars will be advertised immediately.

**LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—POLYPHONISM EX-**  
TRAORDINARY.—These celebrated Entertainments will be delivered on Monday, May 20, at Colchester, May 21, at the Theatre, Woodbridge; on Wednesday, May 22, at the Town Hall, Haverhill; on Thursday, May 23, at the White Hart Hotel, Witham; on Friday, May 24, at the New Lecture Hall, Ipswich; on Tuesday, May 28, at the Public Hall, Oundle; on Wednesday, May 29, at the Public Hall, Thrapston; on Thursday, May 30, at the Town Hall, Higham Ferrers; on Friday, May 31, at the Town Hall, Wellingborough; on Monday, June 1, at the Town Hall, Kettering.—Begin at Eight.—Tickets, 2s, 1s, and 6d.—Books containing Programmes, &c., price 6d.

**ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—Admission**  
EVERY DAY IN WHITSUN WEEK, EXCEPT SATURDAY, at SIXPENCE EACH PERSON.

**GRAND HOLIDAY FEES.—First Appearance of Mons**  
JULIEN.—ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—WHIT-MONDAY, MAY 20th, and THREE following days, Danson's Gigantic Panorama of the PASSAGE of the ALPS by NAPOLEON and his ARMY, illustrated by HUNDREDS of MOVING FIGURES the SIZE of LIFE—SPLENDID MENAGERIE—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, by the UNRIVALLED BALLET of the SOLE PLAYERS, Messrs. Adolphe, Prosper, Kocis, Frater, Lazarus, Collinet, Jarrett, Sommers, Sonnenberg, and Waterbottom; Conductors, Monsieur JULIEN and Mr. GODFREY.—A magnificent DISPLAY of FIREWORKS, by Messrs. Southby, terminating with a colossal tableau of Napoleon on Horseback, from David's well-known picture. Doors open from Nine in the morning; Feeding the Animals, 10s.; concert, 6s.; passage of the Alps, Half-past Seven; Fireworks, 10s.; Admission, One Shilling.  
On WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY 22nd, the ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold their First Grand FLOWER SHOW of the season in these Gardens.

**SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—**  
The FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, FALL-MALL EAST, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence. GEORGE FRIPP, Secretary.

**THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-**  
COLOURS.—THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN at their GALLERY, 33, FALL MALL, nearly opposite St. James's Palace, Daily, from 9 till dusk. Admission, 1s. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

**HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRE-**  
LAND.—Illustrated by a Grand Moving Diorama, with some of the most charming scenery in that country, including the lovely lakes of Killarney, by Mr. P. Phillips, now open at the Chinese Gallery, Hyde Park Corner, Daily at 3, Evening at 5. Admission, 1s. Reserved Seats, 2s. An interesting historical record of the event may be had at the Gallery.

**PANORAMA OF THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.—Just Opened,**  
at BURFORD'S PANORAMA ROYAL, LEICESTER-SQUARE, a View of these celebrated and interesting Lakes, taken from Ross Castle, and comprising the numerous adjacent islands and surrounding beauties. The VIEW of the ARCTIC REGIONS and of POMPEII are also open. Admission, 1s. each View, or 2s. 6d. to the three. Schools half-price.—Open from Ten till dusk.

**NILE.—GRAND MOVING PANORAMA OF THE NILE,**  
comprising all the Monuments of Antiquity on its banks, to which is added the interior of the great rock of Abu Simbel, painted by Messrs. Warren, Bonomi, and Poyet, and a collection of Egyptian and Nubian Curiosities.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, daily at 3 and 8. Stalls, 3s.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Children and Schools half price.

**TRAFALGAR.—An Interesting Model of the BATTLE of**  
TRAFALGAR is NOW EXHIBITING at 168, NEW BOND-STREET, next to the Clarendon Hotel, near the Burlington Arcade. The Model has lately been visited by His Grace the Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Anglesea, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Sir Edward Codrington, and many others present at that celebrated engagement.—From Ten in the Morning till Ten in the Evening; brilliantly illuminated.—Admission, One Shilling; Children, Half-price.

**INDIA OVERLAND MAIL DIORAMA.—GALLERY of**  
ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET, WATERLOO-PLACE.—Three exhibitions each day. GRAND MOVING DIORAMA, illustrating the route of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, depicting every object worthy of notice on this highly interesting journey, from Southampton to Calcutta, accompanied by descriptive detail and appropriate Music, is now open daily. Mornings at Twelve, Afternoons at Three, and in the Evening at Eight o'clock.—Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d. Doors open for each Representation half an hour previous to the above hours. Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained at the Gallery.

**CALIFORNIA AND ITS GOLD MINES.—WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.**  
FREMONT'S OVERLAND ROUTE TO OREGON, TEXAS, and CALIFORNIA, across the Rocky Mountains, made by order of the United States Government, illustrated by a Grand Moving Painting from Washington City, portraying the thrilling scenes that occurred to Colonel Fremont and party, and Sir William Drummond Stewart and party, while crossing the Rocky Mountains, and discovery of the great Gold Mines, NOW OPEN for public exhibition, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, and exhibited every morning at Half-past Two; evening, Quarter to Eight.—Admission, 1s.; Stalls, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 6d.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During this week**  
the ALPINE SINGERS will perform several of their National Airs, daily at Four, and in the Evenings at Half-past Eight. Dr. Bachofner's SECOND LECTURE on the PHILOSOPHY of SCIENTIFIC RECREATION, with OPTICAL EFFECTS, daily at Two, and every Evening at a Quarter-past Nine.—LECTURE by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on the CHEMISTRY of HYDROGEN, with special reference to its application for conveying by Balloons Pyrotechnics and other Signals, to Sir John Franklin, daily at a quarter past Three, and every Evening at Eight. DISSOLVING VIEWS, illustrating the Arctic Regions and Ceylon; also Views of London in the 16th Century, and as it now is. DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

**THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION for the EXHIBITION**  
of MODERN ART. PORTLAND GALLERY, No. 316, Regent-street (opposite the Polytechnic Institution).—The EXHIBITION of the above Association is NOW OPEN, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d. Single Season Tickets, 5s. BELL SMITH, Hon. Sec.

**ROYAL FARMERS' and GENERAL FIRE, LIFE, and**  
HAIL INSURANCE INSTITUTION.  
ESTABLISHED 1840. CAPITAL £500,000.  
Upon the following scale:—  
To parties insured five years in succession .. .. 75 per cent.  
To ditto, four years ditto .. .. 60  
To ditto, three years ditto .. .. 45  
To ditto, two years ditto .. .. 30  
The mode of Insurance has been simplified by the adoption of one uniform rate of 6d per acre for the following crops, without reference to the quantity per acre:—Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, Beans, Vetches, or Tares for seed, Turnips, Potatoes, Vetches, or Tares (green), Buckwheat, Clover (green), Rye-grass (green), Mangel Wurzel, and Beet.  
A great reduction has also been made in the rate for Seeds.  
Glass in Hot-houses, Greenhouses, &c., 20s per cent. and upwards.  
LOSSES PAID IMMEDIATELY.  
STAMP DUTY PAID BY THE OFFICE.  
Agents appointed in all the principal towns in the kingdom.  
316, Strand, London. WILLIAM SHAW, Managing Director.

**THE ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE**  
ASSURANCE COMPANY, Bartholomew-lane, London.  
Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.—Established 1824.  
Security, the large invested Capital, and the personal responsibility of upwards of One Thousand Shareholders.  
The Board, with a view of giving increased facilities to the Public in the transaction of Life Business, have directed the construction of various Tables in addition to those they had previously in use. 1. Non-Participating, on Reduced Rates of Premium. 2. Tables on Increasing and Decreasing Scales. 3. Tables subject to a Limited Number of Annual Payments. 4. Tables for Endowment Assurances.  
No entrance fees are charged. The Assured may proceed to any part of Europe without extra Premium. The Lives of Naval and Military Officers, not in actual service, are taken at the usual rates. A Commission to Solicitors and Agents bringing business is paid. Detailed Prospectuses, with Tables of Rates and full particulars, will, on application, be forwarded by post, or may be obtained at the Head Office, 1, Bartholomew-lane, London; at the Office of the Company, 56, George-street, Edinburgh; and at their various agencies in England, Scotland, and Ireland. \* \* \* Loans on the Deposit of Unencumbered Policies of the Company are made up to their value, without legal expense to the borrower. FIRE ASSURANCES are accepted at Home at the usual rates. The Company prosecute both Fire and Life Assurances Abroad on reasonable terms.  
A. HAMILTON, Secretary.  
F. A. ENGELBACH, Actuary.

**LONDON and SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Suburban**  
Residence.—Season Tickets, at Reduced Rates, for the Year or for shorter periods to One Month.—For the accommodation of suburban residents, the Directors have lately reduced the rate of SEASON TICKETS, especially for the longer distances, so that persons having daily vocations in London may now live at any of the beautiful spots on this railway within 40 miles of London, and be conveyed in a first-class carriage both ways, daily, at a weekly charge, varying with the distance, from 5s. to 10s. per week.  
To give facilities to those whose circumstances compel to have their residences in London to move into the country during the summer months, Season Tickets are now issued at reduced rates for one month.

Waterloo	To or from	SCALE OF SEASON TICKETS.				
		Yearly.	6 Months.	3 Months.	2 Months.	1 Month.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wandsworth .. ..	.. ..	12 0 0	6 12 0	3 12 0	2 10 0	—
Hampton Common ..	.. ..	15 0 0	8 5 0	4 10 0	3 3 0	—
Putney .. ..	.. ..	16 0 0	8 16 0	4 16 0	3 7 0	—
Barnes .. ..	.. ..	18 0 0	9 18 0	5 8 0	3 15 0	2 3 0
Chiswick .. ..	.. ..	20 0 0	11 0 0	6 0 0	4 4 0	2 8 0
Mortlake .. ..	.. ..	24 0 0	13 4 0	7 4 0	5 0 0	2 16 0
Wimbledon .. ..	.. ..	25 0 0	13 15 0	7 10 0	5 5 0	3 0 0
Richmond .. ..	.. ..	26 0 0	14 6 0	7 16 0	5 10 0	3 0 0
Brentford .. ..	.. ..	28 0 0	15 0 0	7 10 0	5 5 0	3 0 0
Isleworth .. ..	.. ..	28 0 0	15 0 0	7 10 0	5 5 0	3 0 0
Twickenham .. ..	.. ..	28 0 0	15 0 0	7 10 0	5 5 0	3 0 0
Fulham .. ..	.. ..	28 0 0	15 0 0	7 10 0	5 5 0	3 0 0
Uxbridge .. ..	.. ..	28 0 0	15 0 0	7 10 0	5 5 0	3 0 0
Weybridge .. ..	.. ..	28 0 0	15 0 0	7 10 0	5 5 0	3 0 0
Windsor .. ..	.. ..	28 0 0	15 0 0	7 10 0	5 5 0	3 0 0
Woking .. ..	.. ..	28 0 0	15 0 0	7 10 0	5 5 0	3 0 0
Godalming .. ..	.. ..	28 0 0	15 0 0	7 10 0	5 5 0	3 0 0
Farnham .. ..	.. ..	28 0 0	15 0 0	7 10 0	5 5 0	3 0 0
Ash .. ..	.. ..	28 0 0	15 0 0	7 10 0	5 5 0	3 0 0

Second-class tickets about 15 per cent. less than the above.  
When two or more members of the same family subscribe at the same time, for the same period, and to the same station, a deduction from the above rates will be made on the following scale:—  
When two subscribe .. .. 10 per cent. reduction.  
When three .. .. 15  
When four .. .. 20  
Children under 14 years of age to be charged half-price.  
Application for Season Tickets to be made in writing to the Treasurer, A. Morgan, Esq., York-road offices.  
The places enumerated, it will be observed, include the most beautiful suburban neighbourhoods of London.  
York-road, May 1, 1856. By order, WYNNDHAM HARDING, Secretary.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE WATCHFUL BIRD is thanked for the report of the New Forest sport, though we have not room to print it.  
A SUBSCRIBER.—We should have hardly thought it possible, that, at this time of day, such a question would be put. The language of Rome, Republican and Imperial, was the Latin of Gordon, Everton.—Such a recommendation as you wish, it would be impolitic for us to give BETA.—The variation of the compass at Birmingham is now about 23 deg. 30 min. west. Last summer Mr. Glaisher fixed a compass card in the railway station at Birmingham; possibly Mr. Robinson, the superintendent, would allow BETA to use this in fixing his variations.  
NUMISMATOLOGIST, Wells.—Your coins are, numismatically, of no value.  
WEXHAMITE.—Your sixpence of Elizabeth, if in fine preservation, is worth from 2s to 4s.  
A NUMISMATIST.—The coin engraved in a work by Henry Noel Humphreys, plate 14, No. 136, and described at page 73, is a broad cross milled sixpence of Elizabeth, but is there improperly called a shilling.  
W H Hackney, is thanked.  
A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The honorary secretary of the Chatham Society is William Fleming, MD.  
G R, Birmingham.—Leopold, King of the Belgians, is a Protestant.  
T B.—We can trace no arms to the name of Binford, of Devon.  
PYNEX.—England was first divided into counties by King Alfred.  
A CONSTANT READER.—The only means by which an illegitimate son can become entitled to arms or crest is by grant from the Kings of Arms, at a cost of seventy-five guineas.  
J W H.—Your coin is a one Pal Sikka piece for Bengal, struck in the 37th year of the reign of Shah Alam.  
INQUIRE.—An imitation of one of the jettons of Louis XIV., struck by Cornelius Lanfer, Jetton maker in Nuremberg.  
A GARDENER, St. John's Wood.—A sixpence of Elizabeth, if in fine preservation, is worth from 2s to 4s.  
G T H, Charlottetown, cannot be supplied direct.  
A CONTINUING SUBSCRIBER.—The arms of the late Sir William Gosset were "Arg. three owls gu., a free quarter az. Crest: A hand couped at the wrist, erect, holding a dagger in pale." The office of Sergeant-at-Arms does not entitle the bearer to any peculiar arms.  
THIETA.—The arms required are "Arg. a chev. gu., between three griffins' heads erased, az." ONE OF THE RAINBOW FAMILY informs us that the famous Admiral Bemborough bore arms, "Ss. two bent bows (whence the name is derived) in pale, or, between two bunches of crossed arrows of the last;" for Crest, a harpy; and for Motto, "Deus gubernat navem." The arrows were an augmentation granted by King William.  
ADOLPHE.—"I extend my right hand to the falling."  
The addition of "Erg." to an M.D. is quite superfluous.  
BEAUCLEER.—The motto "Amor vincit omnia" belongs to the family of Ussher. A motto may be changed at pleasure, but arms and crests are hereditary.  
A LOVER OF POETRY should apply to the publisher of the work in question.  
W E C, Dublin.—Both are used by our great writers.  
HADLIGH CHURCH.—We shall be glad to be favoured with a sketch, without which we cannot determine.  
H R, Birmingham, is thanked; but we have not room for the subject.  
W B, Oxford.—Dependent upon the terms of agreement.  
DOUGH, and VATATIN, Gibraltar.—We do not know the inventor's address.  
E G A assures us that Mr. Alison's "History of Europe" did not originate in any periodical warfare. Mr. A.'s residence is not at Glasgow.  
J F P, R. duth.—Your coin is a common quarter noble of Edward III., and not a quarter florin, as you suppose.  
A CONSTANT READER, Whitchy.—Your George II. sixpence, date 1746, is, numismatically, of no value.  
J G.—Your coin is a second-sized Brass of Vespasian, who died A.D. 79 (Judea Capt.). Judging from the impression, the coin is useless.  
AN ADMIRER, Putney.—Our space is limited. We can only give a very brief summary of the facts in the Gorham case. We mentioned the Archbishop of Canterbury's letter to Mr. Masters, and quoted the phrase which we regarded as



**ATLANTIC STEAMERS.**—Next week we shall engrave the British mail-steamer, *Asia*, and the United States steamer, *Atlantic*, from drawings made by our own artist at Liverpool.

**EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.**—We shall, next week, resume our Notice of this Exhibition, with Engravings of some of the choicest Pictures.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1850.

THERE has been a panic in Paris during the past week, caused, in the first place, by the unexpected turn taken by the unlucky disputes of the British and Grecian Governments; and in the second, by the apprehension that the Red Republicans would take to the streets in defence of the principle of universal suffrage, assailed by the Government in their project of Electoral Reform. The alarm, however, has partially blown over in both; although, in the case of the Greek dispute, and the mediation of Baron Gros, the French agent, an amount of distrust and ill-will has been created which threatens to remain on the minds of the French people and their rulers, and produce future perplexity and estrangement. The whole business, from first to last, has been unworthy of a great nation; and the ultimate settlement of the dispute has not been effected with that courtesy to France which was justly due to her national pride, and to the nature of her proffered and accepted mediation.

The project of Electoral Reform, by which several millions of voters will be disfranchised, cannot fail to be a source of future troubles for France. Although the extreme party will not take to the streets in defence of universal suffrage, their very refusal to do so, combined with their determination to agitate by other means, will inevitably keep France in a state of embarrassment and turmoil for a long period yet to come. A three years' residence (not two years, as supposed in our last) will be a severe test to apply to all claimants for a vote at elections, and will disfranchise vast numbers of persons. The *National*, the organ of the Republicans of the *veille*, the men who effected the Revolution, and whose statements in reference to any acts of the present Government must be taken *cum grano*, calculates that 4,800,000 electors in all will be disfranchised by the measure. If this return be anything like correct, the disfranchisement will be fully one-half of the present constituency of France, inclusive of the vast number who will lose their votes under the clauses which disfranchise those found guilty by the tribunals of any offence, however trifling, and those by which servants and workmen cannot vote without a certificate from their employers. Two classes of persons for whom the Government feels no favour—namely, the soldiers who voted for Eugène Sue, and the journalists found guilty of attacks on the Government—are not affected by the project. The intention originally was that all persons convicted of *délits de presse*, however trifling, should lose their votes, and that soldiers should not have the privilege of voting till they had served for three years in the army. These portions of the measure were, however, abandoned, on re-consideration, for fear of further estranging the affections of the army—a very palpable danger under present circumstances; and for fear of exciting all the intellectual activity of the French capital against the present régime—another peril by no means to be lost sight of. It would have been far wiser on the part of the Ministry of Louis Napoleon to have allowed M. Eugène Sue to take his seat, without frightening themselves that the “crack of doom” was about to burst over them. The legislation of terror is never prudent; as we anticipate the French themselves will confess before many months have passed away. The return of twenty Eugène Sues was not worth the struggle which the Government has commenced.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

#### ANNIVERSARY OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

Wednesday, the day appointed to celebrate the 31st anniversary of her Majesty's birthday, was kept as a holiday at the Stamp-office, Excise, Custom-house, and other Government departments, with the exception of the Post-office.

At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns fired Royal salutes, which were responded to by those at Woolwich and Sheerness.

During the morning the metropolitan railway stations were crowded with persons desirous of availing themselves of the recurrence of this national holiday to enjoy a trip to the favourite resorts of Richmond, Hampton Court, Windsor, and other places in the vicinity of London.

At Woolwich there was a review of the Artillery, Marines, and Sappers and Miners stationed at that garrison.

#### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.**—The Apportion on Wednesday was well attended. Among the audience were the Bishops of St. David's, St. Asaph's, Bangor, Manchester; Sir R. Inglis, and the principal members of the Mercers' Company. A great many ladies were present. The proceedings were begun with a Commemoration of Dean Colet, founder of the school, spoken by the captain. Messrs. Lawrence and Cooper then recited their poems—first and second prizes—on “The Conquest of Peru.” Both were much applauded. These and the other prizes having been distributed, recitations from Sophocles, Shakspeare, Terence, and Aristophanes, were given by several of the scholars, one of whom (Lord) was particularly happy in the spirit with which he delivered his parts. An announcement that, at the request of the Bishops, eight days' additional holidays would be granted, terminated the proceedings.

**THE REPRESENTATION OF FINESBURY.**—On Wednesday evening a meeting of several electors of the borough of Finsbury was held at the Kent Hotel, Brownlow-street, “to take into consideration resolutions agreed to at a previous meeting held on the 3rd inst., in reference to the conduct of the representatives of that borough.” Mr. Griffin (a barrister) took the chair. Mr. R. Taylor, of St. Andrew, Holborn, proposed the first resolution, “That serious and urgent considerations render it highly desirable that the resolutions agreed to at the meeting held at the above hotel on the 3rd inst., be carried out with all possible despatch.” (The resolutions were to the effect that any representative who is rendered incapable of discharging his duties in Parliament, should forthwith resign into the hands of his constituents a trust which circumstances prevent him from retaining either for their advantage or for his own credit; and that Mr. Thomas Slingby Duncombe and Mr. Thomas Wakley, be respectfully requested to explain their reasons for not attending the recent debates upon the subjects that materially affect the interests of the public at large, and those of the inhabitants of the metropolitan districts in particular.) Mr. Palford seconded the resolution, which was put by the chairman, and agreed to unanimously. Two other resolutions were also adopted. Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

**METROPOLITAN SANITARY ASSOCIATION.**—A meeting of this society, in favour of the Interment Bill now before Parliament, was held at the Whitlington Club-house, in the Strand, on Monday evening; Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., in the chair. Amongst the gentlemen on the platform were Viscount Ebrington, M.P.; Mr. Mackinnon, M.P.; Mr. Wyld, M.P.; Mr. George Thompson, M.P., and a great number of the Metropolitan Sanitary Association. The Chairman commenced the proceedings by stating that the subject they had met to discuss was one of the most vital interest to every one present, as well as to the country at large (“Hear, hear,” and hisses), it being to provide for the best means of giving decent interment to the dead of all classes. The patriarch Abraham had enjoined the “burial of the dead out of sight,” and all nature had spoken in the same warning voice, that, if they had any regard for the survivors' welfare, they should follow that injunction. The chairman concluded, amidst much uproar and confusion, by stating that the bill had commended itself both to his sympathy and support, from the very great benefit which would be reaped from it by the working classes. Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., moved the first resolution, which was seconded by Lord Ebrington, and was carried by a large majority. Mr. George Cruikshank then endeavoured to move the second resolution; but a tremendous rush took place from the pressure of the crowd at the back of the room, which carried everything before it, and created a most painful sensation lest some accidents should occur, and the meeting was adjourned amidst the most violent uproar and confusion.

**LONDON SOCIETY FOR THE ABOLITION OF BURIALS IN TOWNS.**—A public meeting of this society was held, on Tuesday evening, at the Belvidere Tavern, Pentonville. After some preliminary business had been disposed of, the details of the Government measure for extra-mural interment were fully and clearly gone into, the clauses which have given rise to opposition explained, and a determination expressed to support (the necessity of the case requiring it) the Government in carrying out their just measure. The meeting was addressed in forcible and explanatory speeches by the chairman, Mr. Robert Watt; the hon. secretary, J. Mack, M.D.; Messrs. T. Paris, G. T. Thomson, J. Moody, R. Jolin, surgeon, and other gentlemen connected with the society.

**KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.**—A public meeting on behalf of the building and endowment fund for the enlargement of this hospital, was held in the large hall of the college on Wednesday; his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, supported on his right by the Duke of Cambridge. The report stated that the amount required for the building fund was £50,000, of which £24,214 11s. 7d. had been raised, leaving the large sum of £25,785 8s. 5d. still to be procured. It appears that £2000 have been contributed by an anonymous individual. The report having been adopted, the assembly was addressed by the Duke of Cambridge, and several of the Bishops and noblemen present; when, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated. In the evening the eleventh anniversary festival was held in the New Hall, Lincoln's-Inn. Upwards of 500 gentlemen were present, and the party did not break up till a late hour.

**ASSOCIATION FOR THE AID AND BENEFIT OF DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS.**—The annual meeting of this society took place on Thursday, at the rooms of the Statistical Society, St. James's-square; the Earl of Arundel in the chair. The report stated that, in 1844, the number of assistants registered was 309, and they had gradually kept on increasing in number; and in 1849 the number registered free of cost was 1331. The amount of subscriptions for the year ending March 30, 1850, was £337 18s., and the expenditure during the same period £447 18s. The report was adopted, and, after a vote of thanks to the noble chairman, the meeting separated.

**THE METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS BILL.**—A public meeting convened by the Anti-State Church Association, took place on Thursday, at the London Tavern, for the purposes of adopting measures for obtaining an alteration in those clauses of the above bill which secure a perpetual annuity to the clergy, in compensation for the loss of fees, consequent on the discontinuance of interments in existing burial grounds; Chas. Gilpin, Esq., in the chair. A very long discussion took place relative to the merits of the bill, and a resolution to the following effect, was carried, “That this meeting, while it recognized the necessity of discontinuing the practice of interment in populous localities, demanded that any legislative measure, having in view that object, should be framed on sound and equitable principles. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.”

**BRITISH REFORMATION SOCIETY.**—The annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday at the Hanover-square Rooms; George Finch, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that at no period in the recent history of the church were the hopes of Rome more sanguine in reference to this country, from the spread of Romanistic opinions and ceremonies which now existed under the guise of Tractarianism in the Church, but this society, by its meetings, lectures, and publications, had been productive of the most beneficial results in counteracting those evils. Their total receipts during the year had amounted to £2,869, and their expenditure to £2,755, leaving a balance of £114. The report was adopted, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

**PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.**—The annual meeting of this company took place on Thursday, at the offices, 42, Old Broad-street, City; Oliver Farrer, Esq., in the chair. The report stated, that the disastrous circumstances caused by the failure of the potato crop in 1846, 1847, and 1848 had greatly tended to diminish the resources of the country, and had produced a most depressing effect upon the condition of the people, rendering the business of banking more difficult and less productive than in ordinary years. It was satisfactory to know that an improvement had taken place during the past year. The total amount of undivided profits in March 30th, 1850, was £110,132 7s. 4d. A dividend of 4 per cent. for the half year was declared, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

**RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.**—The sixth annual meeting of this excellent society was held on Tuesday evening at Exeter Hall; the Right Hon. Lord Ashley in the chair. The meeting was densely crowded, more tickets having been issued than could possibly be accommodated. After an eloquent address from the chairman, the secretary proceeded to read his elaborate report, from which it appeared that the society was prosperous in every way; its benevolent supporters being gratified with the intelligence that, of 200 boys and young women sent out to Australia, almost every one had found remunerating employment. The local schools number 94; voluntary teachers, 1350; children attending on week-days, 5174; children attending on week evenings, 5090; on Sunday evenings, 10,366; number of paid teachers, 156; school-masters and industrial classes, 1200. The subscriptions this year amount to £520, exceeding those of last year (£438), exclusive of the emigration fund. After deducting payments, expenses, &c., there remains a balance in hand of £369 10s. 6d.; balance of emigration fund, £634. The report was adopted amid great applause. Several other resolutions were then carried, a vote of thanks passed to the noble chairman, a doxology sung, a benediction pronounced, and the meeting separated.

**NEWSVENDERS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.**—The annual meeting of this society took place on Thursday evening, at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street; Mr. James Harmer in the chair. The report stated that there had not been one single application for pension or temporary relief from a subscriber during the past year; one non-subscriber in destitute circumstances applied and was relieved. Their first dinner, at which Mr. C. Dickens presided, produced them £200. This had enabled the society to increase the permanent capital to £1200. The financial statement showed the receipts to be £287, and the expenditure £230. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Charles Dickens for presiding at the dinner carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the evening.

**MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.**—A numerous meeting of the nonconformists of London and its neighbourhood was held at Finsbury Chapel on Wednesday evening last; S. Morton Peio, Esq., M.P., in the chair, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

“That, in the opinion of this meeting, marriage with the sister of a deceased wife is not contrary to the law of God; and that its being forbidden by the 99th Canon of the Church of England forms no valid reason for its being prohibited by the Imperial Legislature to the population of the United Kingdom, a large proportion of which is not comprehended within the pale of the church established by law.”

Resolutions were then passed, expressing thanks to the Right Hon. Stuart Wortley, for introducing the Bill to repeal Lord Lyndhurst's act, and appointing a deputation to wait on Sir George Grey, Bart.

**SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF MENDICITY.**—The annual general meeting of the supporters of this institution was held on Saturday at the society's office, 13, Red Lion-square, the Marquis of Westminster in the chair, who stated that during the past year the money they had subscribed was more effectually and directly than ever laid out upon those for whom it had been intended. The number of cases relieved, the activity of the police, and especially the diminution of begging letters, were all proofs of the utility of the society, and a consequent source of satisfaction to its friends. The secretary then read a report, which was adopted, on the motion of Sir John F. Boileau, Bart., seconded by Mr. Slaney, M.P. It appeared from the report that a system had been established by which the managers have arranged with the proprietors of some public baths, to admit, on their order, persons sent from the society. Most of the speakers expressed their cordial approbation of this measure, as conducive to both the moral and physical welfare of the objects of their charity. The begging-letter cases referred to the office were stated to have diminished from 8025 in the year 1847, to 5745 in 1848, and to 4525 in 1849, which was, no doubt, attributable to the publicity given to the punishments inflicted upon the writers. Of 905 vagrants committed, however, a large proportion had been begging-letter impostors, and the number of convictions would have been greater but for the reluctance of those imposed upon to come forward as witnesses. The penalty awarded to those found guilty had been three months' imprisonment with hard labour. Other statistics were adduced in proof of the value of the society's reports to the public; and the statement of accounts showed for receipts, including former balances and other matters, £4443 14s. 8d., with a balance remaining over expenditure of £662 3s. 9d. There were present the Right Hon. Lord Radstock, the Hon. E. Philips, Viscount Gage, Sir W. Sterling, Bart., Major Sotheby, and others. The usual complimentary votes terminated the proceedings.

**ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PADDINGTON.**—An entertainment in aid of the funds of the above charity took place at the London Tavern on Wednesday evening; the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. Upwards of 200 noblemen and gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. N. J. Spörle, assisted by Miss E. Lyon, Mr. Lefrier, &c. After the cloth was drawn the usual loyal toasts were drunk, and the meeting addressed by the Duke of Cambridge and several of the gentlemen present. In the course of the evening the secretary announced subscriptions to the amount of £2,000. His Royal Highness and the principal guests retired before eleven o'clock.

**FISTULA INFIRMARY.**—The fourteenth anniversary of this excellent institution was celebrated by a public dinner at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, served in excellent style by Messrs. Staples. The chair was filled by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor; supported by Mr. Sheriff Nicoll, Sir James Law Lushington, K.C.B., Mr. Masterman, Mr. Freshfield (High-Sheriff of Surrey), Mr. Alderman Copeland, the Rev. Dr. Vivian, the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. Fred. Salmon, surgeon to, and founder of, the institution, and about 140 other friends of the institution. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been duly honoured, Mr. Alderman Copeland proposed the toast of the evening—“Prosperity to the Fistula Infirmary”—and pointed out in forcible terms the great advantages which had been rendered by it to the community since the time when he, as Lord Mayor, occupied the chair, in 1836, on the occasion of its first anniversary. He also dwelt at length upon the appreciation which those parties who had been relieved by the institution, and their friends, had of its usefulness, as shown by the fact of an auxiliary society, consisting principally of the weavers of Bethnal-green, of which he had the honour of being treasurer, subscribing by their penance, and their farthings during the last few years nearly £400 in aid of this institution. Since the establishment of the infirmary about 5900 patients had been received, of whom the great majority had been cured, and nearly all relieved. It was to be regretted that the infirmary was not enabled to receive more than one or two in every twenty of those who applied for relief, and he earnestly hoped that every exertion would be made to increase its usefulness by the establishment of a fitting hospital, where much greater relief could be afforded than the means of the present establishment would allow. The toast was received with acclamation; and several other toasts, including the health of Mr. Salmon, having been drunk, and various gentlemen having urged on the company the great necessity of putting the institution on a firm and enlarged basis, the company broke up, about £800 having been added to its funds in the course of the evening, of which nearly £400 was received from the Auxiliary Society.

**VAUXHALL GARDENS.**—After considerable doubts as regarded the opening of the “Royal property,” it has been finally arranged that the season shall commence at the usual period, under the able direction of Mr. Wardle. Various novelties are in preparation.

**TULIP SHOW.**—On Thursday a grand display of tulips was given at Groom's, Clapham Rise. The great bed of tulips, beneath an awning of 150 feet in length and sixteen feet in width, contained about 2000 of the finest varieties; including Victoria Regina, the Prince of Wales, Duchess of Sutherland, Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Devonshire, Nourri Effendi, Catalani, Imperatrix florum, Addison, Michael Angelo, and Polyphema. The show was remarkably fine, and was visited early in the day by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and a highly fashionable company.

**ACCIDENT AT THE NEW CHURCH, WESTMINSTER.**—On Monday forenoon, as several men were employed in removing the scaffold from the tower and spire of Miss Burdett Coutts's new church, Rochester-row, Westminster, which are completed, a man named William Ward, who was assisting, fell from the platform at the top of the scaffold, a height of seventy-four feet. He was in the act of lowering a scaffold-pole, when the plank on which he was standing broke in two. To save himself he laid hold of a rope, but he was unable to prevent his descent, and he came in contact with a cross-pole. This, with some others, checked his fall, and, when about twenty feet from the ground, a man caught him in his arms, but, notwithstanding, he fell to the bottom. He was instantly taken to the Westminster Hospital, where, upon being examined, the only injury received was found to be a slight abrasion of one of the ribs. A few weeks ago, a man fell a height of eighty feet, and was taken to the same hospital, and was immediately discharged, not having received any injury. The church, it is expected, will be completed in the ensuing month.

**IMPUDENT ROBBERY.**—On Monday night, about nine o'clock, a daring robbery was committed in the Commercial-road East. A chest of tea, standing at the door of Mr. Lawson, grocer, of No. 1, Colet-place, and weighing 3qr. 17 lb., was suddenly whisked up by a man who deposited it in a chaise cart, drawn by a light bay horse, in which were two men. The fellow who removed the chest of tea jumped in immediately, and the thieves drove off. A shopman who was behind the counter, and saw the robbery committed, pursued them; but the horse and cart proceeded along the road at such a furious rate, that the shopman was unable to overtake it. A great number of persons joined in the pursuit, and a police-constable started from the footpath opposite Vesper and Corner's, the outfitters, and endeavoured to stop the horse and cart, but without effect. It proceeded at a rapid rate towards the Stepney Gate, and turned down Bromley-street, and passed Stepney Old Church into the Mile-end-road, where all further trace of the thieves was lost. A police-constable hired the first cab he met with, and went in pursuit of the villains, but could not overtake them.

**SUICIDE FROM THE DUKE OF YORK'S COLUMN.**—A frightful suicide was committed on Tuesday morning from the top of the above-named monument, which is situated between St. James's-park and Pall-mall. The doors opening into the interior are opened daily at ten o'clock, when persons are permitted to ascend to the summit on the payment of 6d. each. The doors had scarcely been opened more than ten minutes, when a well-dressed man paid his admission fee and ascended. The top of the column is surrounded by a square iron railing; and according to custom an attendant followed him up, for the double purpose of giving information as to the neighbouring objects of attraction, and with a view of preventing such occurrences as that which on the present occasion took place. Before the attendant could reach the gallery, the deceased suddenly threw himself over the railing at the south-east corner, and fell upon the granite pavement, with a most fearful crash, and was, of course, instantaneously killed. His body was horribly bruised in every part—his spine, his left leg, right arm, and several ribs being broken; the blood tinged not only the pavement, but even some portions of the basement of the column, against which the body first struck in falling, and rebounded thence to the flagged way from which the monument springs. The policemen took the mangled corpse on a stretcher to St. Martin's workhouse to await a coroner's inquest. When the pockets of the deceased were searched, the only things found were a small white handkerchief marked at one corner H. S., a small purse containing 1s. 6d. in silver, and the copy of an agreement entered into between himself and Mr. Lumley, of the Italian Opera House, signed in March last, by which the latter gentleman agreed to give him a salary of £3 6s. per week, as a performer on the horn, commencing in March, and intended to last until the close of the season in August next. From this document it appeared that his name was Henri Stephan; he was a brother-in-law to M. Petit, the *maître de ballet* at the same theatre. He was a native of Paris, and a married man, his wife residing at 85, Faubourg St. Denis, Paris, but he was in the expectation of her arrival hourly in London. An inquest was held on Wednesday on the body of the unfortunate man, in the board-room of the workhouse, by Mr. Bedford, Coroner for Westminster. The jury, having viewed the body, and heard the evidence of the monument-keeper, the surgeon, and several witnesses of the shocking spectacle, returned a verdict ascribing the act to “temporary insanity.” They, at the same time, expressed themselves strongly against the unprotected state of the gallery of the column, and recommended the immediate covering thereof.

**TWO SOLDIERS DRUMMED OUT.**—Two of the Coldstream Guards, named respectively Whittle and Abbott, were drummed out of her Majesty's service, in the parade-ground, in front of the Wellington Barracks, Charing-cross, on Tuesday. A vast crowd of persons took up their positions in front of the barracks at an early hour, in order to witness the punishment the men were about to undergo, it being well known that they had been guilty of most disgraceful conduct, both having been previously publicly whipped; and, in order to remove, to some extent, the disrespect they had brought upon the regiment, they were ordered to be publicly expelled in the presence of their comrades. At the appointed time the whole of the men forming the regiment were marched out upon the ground, when the two delinquents, with ropes fastened around their necks, were pulled out, and they were then dragged round the ground, the band at the time playing the “Rogue's March.” After undergoing this humiliating treatment, the two fellows were turned out of the barracks, and the gates immediately closed upon them. Upon reaching the street they were greeted with the yells of the populace. For a minute or two the men appeared panic-stricken, and scarcely knew which way to turn to escape from the mob. The first thing they did was to take their jackets off, which they threw over the barrack-gates; but the commanding-officer ordered the same to be thrown back again, so that nothing belonging to the men should remain to further disgrace the regiment. During the latter part of the evening one of the men was locked up for assaulting a police-constable of the A division, and on Wednesday was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, May 11:—Males, 643; females, 677; total, 1320. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 430; females, 427; total, 857. Taking ten corresponding weeks of the years 1840-9, it appears that the number now returned is less than in the years 1847-9; that it is also less than in 1843, but greater than in the same week of the other six years. The average of the ten weeks is 870, or, corrected for increase of population, 949; as compared with the corrected average, the mortality of last week shows a decrease of 92 deaths. The total deaths from the zymotic or epidemic class of diseases continue to be less numerous than usual, amounting only to 146, while the corrected average is 179; from small-pox there were 4, from measles 14, from hooping-cough 36, and typhus 26; the mortality from each of these epidemics being less than the average. From diarrhoea there were 8, which is about the average; this disease exhibits a decline on former weeks. But scarlatina shows an increase, the numbers in the last three weeks having been 21, 17, and 25, whilst the average for last week is 24. Five children under five years of age died of infantile or remittent fever; four persons of influenza; and seven of erysipelas. A woman of 54 years died of scurvy. Diseases of the respiratory organs, exclusive of hooping-cough and consumption, were fatal to 137 persons, which is about the corrected average; from laryngitis there were four deaths, from bronchitis 51, from pneumonia 56, from pleurisy 5, and from asthma 13. The mortality from consumption continues unusually low; this disease carried off 116 persons, whilst the corrected average is 145; and in the corresponding weeks of 1840-49, it ranged from 117 to 141. A beer-shop-keeper, aged 46 years, died of “hematemesis (68 hours).” He is reported to have been an habitual drunkard. The classification of deaths in public institutions shows that 77 persons were registered as having died in workhouses, 37 in hospitals, five in military and naval establishments, and six in lunatic asylums.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—The mean daily reading of the barometer in the week at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 29.575°. The mean temperature was 46.7°, and was less by 5.4° than the average of the same week in seven years. On every day it was less than the average, but especially on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, when the decrease was from 7° to 9°. The wind was generally in the north-east and south-west.

### CAPTURE OF CHINESE PIRATICAL JUNKS.

The only important intelligence received by the last mail from China was an interesting account of the destruction, in a bay about 35 miles from Hong-Kong, of thirteen piratical junks. At the request of the Chinese authorities at Cawloon, opposite Hong-Kong, her Majesty's steamer *Medea* was dispatched, on the afternoon of March 4th, with a Mandarin on board: this being the first instance in which the Chinese have sought British assistance in such a case. She returned the following day with the intelligence of having discovered the pirates, or having killed about 220 men, and destroyed thirteen of their junks. About 600 men got on shore and escaped.

The following is an extract from Captain Lockyer's official dispatch, addressed to Captain Morgan, senior naval officer in China:—

H. M. vessel *Medea*, at Hong-Kong, March 5, 1850.

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you that on my arrival at Kut-o, at 5.15 yesterday evening, I found thirteen piratical junks and four cargo junks at anchor.

On the appearance of her Majesty's steam-vessel under my command, twelve of the piratical vessels swept in shore, one of the largest remaining at anchor without offering the slightest resistance; the crews jumped overboard, endeavouring to make for the shore, but upwards of 150 of them were destroyed by our shell and musketry.

It soon became so dark, that I was compelled to dispatch the paddle-box boats of this steam vessel, under the command of Mr. William Brodie, acting-master, with orders to take possession of the junks which had swept in shore; but finding that he was resisted, I proceeded to his assistance in the *gig*, accompanied by the pinnace of her Majesty's ship *Hastings*, commanded by Lieut. Webber, the Royal Marines under Lieut. Holland, with the *Medea's* cutter, under the command of Lieut. Gibbons, and found Mr. Brodie very closely pressed by a very great number, who made strong endeavours to recapture the junks. We soon repulsed these pirates with a considerable loss on their parts, and the capture of





RETURN OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, AND HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, FROM THE REVIEW ON WIMBLEDON COMMON.

five prisoners; but, owing to the darkness and the very heavy rain which unfortunately came on, we were unable to follow up our pursuit of them on shore.

I therefore brought the junks to the ship, and this morning destroyed eight, one having during the night caught fire and blown up, and the remaining four having been given up to their owners, who were pointed out by the Mandarin.

During my absence the ship was placed in a position of considerable danger, from the close approach of the burning junk; but, by the able exertions of Lieutenant Wood, who was left in charge, she was cleared.

Early next morning, the island was scoured, and fifteen prisoners were taken; but the greater part of the pirate crew had escaped.

Four of these junks were very large, of upwards of 250 tons, mounting ten or more guns of various calibre, and resembling those formerly destroyed on the west coast; the remainder were evidently recent captures, hastily fitted up for piratical purposes.

This service was not attended with any casualties or loss on our side.

The accompanying illustration is from a sketch by an officer who took a prominent part in the affair.

#### GRAND REVIEW ON WIMBLEDON COMMON.

On Friday (last week) Field Marshal his Royal Highness Prince Albert reviewed and inspected the 11th Hussars on Wimbledon Common, in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, General Viscount Combermere, General Sir Wilmoughby Gordon, Lieutenant-General Wyndham, Major-General Brotherton, Major-General Brown, and a very numerous staff.

At ten o'clock the troops, numbering about 280 men, arrived on the ground, formed into line under the direction of the regimental major.

The Prince Consort arrived on the ground at eleven o'clock. His Royal Highness was attended by Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon and Colonel Bouverie. The staff, on entering the circle, was received by the troops with the usual military demonstrations.

Lieutenant-General Wyndham, the Colonel, and the Earl of Cardigan, the Lieutenant-Colonel and Commanding Officer of the regiment, then accompanied his Royal Highness, the Duke of Wellington, and staff round the line, and a minute inspection of the corps was made. The troops then marched and

trotted past in troops and squadrons, and subsequently galloped past, accomplishing each movement with great precision. Having then formed into line, skirmishers were sent out, and a sharp random fire was kept up for some minutes. The men afterwards performed a variety of other evolutions incidental to a field day, and concluded by making a general advance and saluting the staff. Each man was supplied with ten rounds of ammunition. The ground was kept by a body of the Royal Horse Guards.

The Earl of Cardigan subsequently entertained upwards of 250 members of the nobility, gentry, officers, &c., at a sumptuous *déjeuner*, in a superb marquee erected near the review-ground by Mr. Benjamin Edgington. The *déjeuner* was furnished by Messrs. Gunter, of Berkeley-square.

At the *déjeuner*, after the usual loyal toasts, Viscount Combermere proposed, "Prosperity to the 11th Hussars," coupling with the toast, "The health of the noble host." The toast was received with the warmest acclamation.

The noble host returned thanks; and the company shortly afterwards separated. The soldiers, on return to the barracks, were entertained at a substantial repast, by order of the noble and gallant Earl.



CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF THIRTEEN PIRATICAL CHINESE JUNKS, IN MIR'S BAY, BY H. M. STEAMER "MEDEA."





FERRARIS.

TAGLIONI.

C. GRISI.

THE "PAS DE TROIS DES GRACES," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## HAYMARKET THEATRE.

## SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF THE "CATSPAW."

Our Artist has illustrated, in the above, one of two episodal situations in Mr. Jerrold's new comedy, illustrative of the manner in which the hero was accustomed to be "done." The whole story of the episode is contained in two scenes, in which Mr. Webster, as the begging-letter impostor with many aliases, passes himself off as a French Count, the Chevalier Podovy, and in that character imposes himself on the coward Snowball as the second of Captain Burgonet. Snowball declines the duel, on the score of his rheumatism. We quote the scene:—

Enter COOLCARD as PODOVY.

Coolcard. Monsieur Snowball, I have de honneur—

Snowball. Don't come near me. Doctor, tell the Chevalier how bad I am.  
 Petgoose. Mr. Snowball is in an alarming condition. The action of his heart is specific. The rate of his pulse terrific. His sanguineous system mephitic—and, in short, not a single symptom that is not mortific.  
 Snowb. You hear, sir?  
 Petgoose. I wouldn't say as much before any patient, but I know Mr. Snowball's moral strength. His body is weak, but his mind tremendous. Yes, a sword—a Damascus blade in a brown paper scabbard.  
 Coolc. C'est bien. For de sooner he sall draw de sword—  
 Snowb. I draw a sword! Look at me. Couldn't draw a toothpick.  
 Coolc. C'est bien. Den you sall fight with pistolets.  
 Snowb. Pistols! With pleasure, but—look at me!—couldn't pull a trigger.  
 Coolc. Bah! A leetle new-born babe sall pull a trigger.  
 Snowb. Yes, but—look at me!—I can't stand.  
 Coolc. C'est bien—you sall sit. Den if de bullet hit you—tant mieux—you sall not tomber—tumble.

Snowb. (Forgetting himself.) Zounds, sir—I—oh! There—you see!

(Drops in a chair.)

Petgoose. (To SNOWBALL.) You will use the sword—you won't think of the paper! (To COOLCARD.) What is this, sir? Why do you break in upon—(to SNOWBALL)—will you allow me the expression?—a dying man?

Coolc. Dying man no need of wife. Mr. Snowball sall give up Mrs. Peach-down—

Snowb. Never! I'll perish first—that is, when I'm well enough to perish.

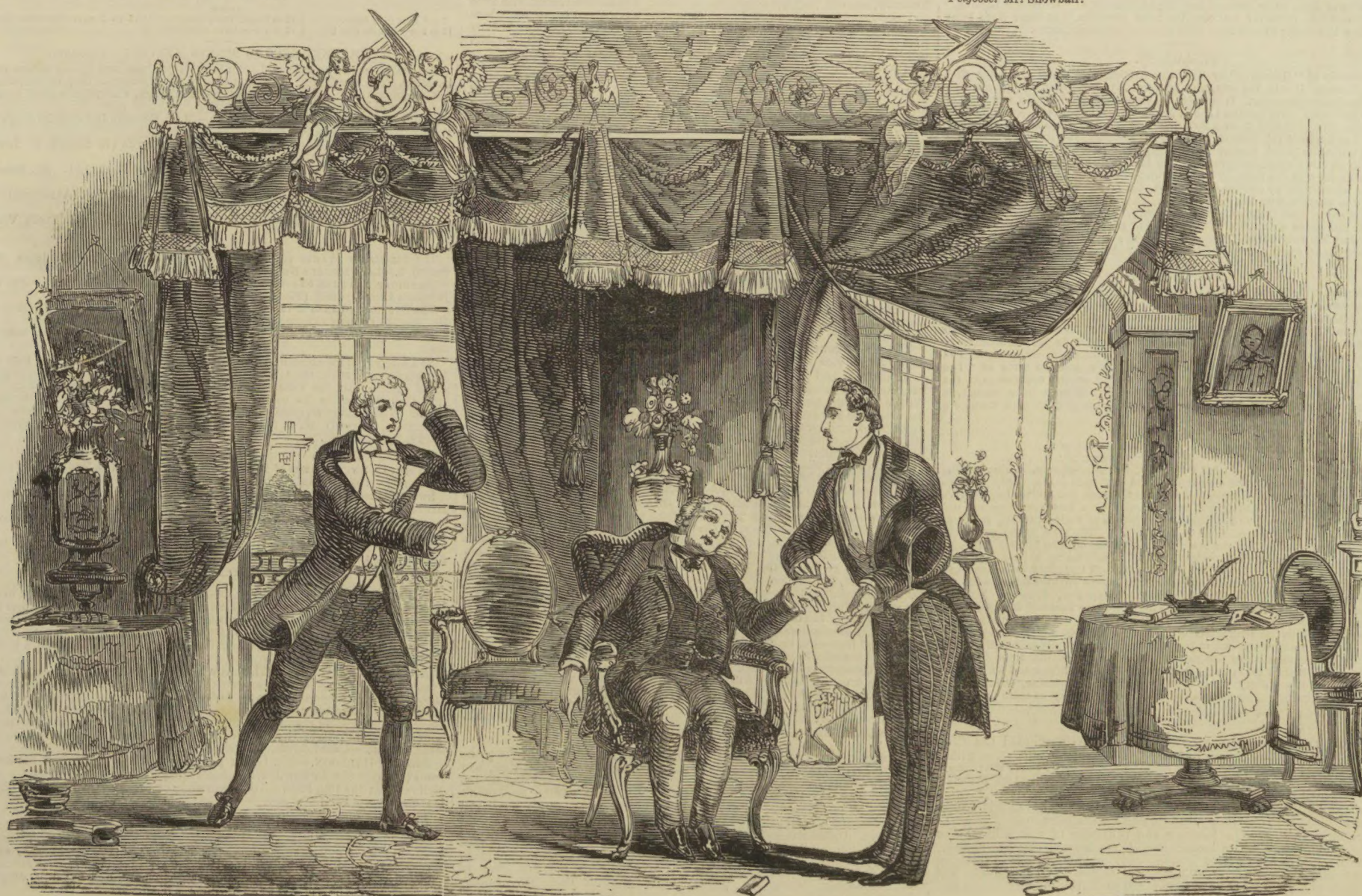
Petgoose. Very right. For to perish in your present state would be no compliment to any woman.

Snowb. Sir,—You are Captain Burgonet's friend—his bosom friend?

Coolc. Assurément. I carry him round and round my finger, as you carry dat sparkling ring.

Snowb. Say, then, when I'm well, I shall be only too happy to fight—describe my condition and—will you do me another favour—accept this ring?

Petgoose. Mr. Snowball!



SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF "THE CATSPAW," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.



*Snowb.* And, however this matter may end, wear it for my sake. Gently. (*Offers his finger.*) Gently!  
*Coic.* (*Tenderly taking off ring.*) Monsieur! Are you better now?  
*Snowb.* I do feel relieved. And I may count upon your friendship?  
*Peigoose.* Can't do otherwise. Real friendship, now—goes upon a diamond.  
*Coic.* (*Aside.*) Luck beyond my hopes! And now to make off, while the luck lasts. Monsieur, I tell you how sick you are, and I shall come every day to watch your pillow, and say a little prayer. And so, *courage!* You shall soon be upon your leg—shall soon receive a bullet like a lion, and fall like a man.  
*Snowb.* Thank you.  
*Coic.* Adieu, mon cher ami. (*Embracing SNOWBALL.*)  
*Snowb.* Murder! My nerves!  
*Coic.* Pardon ma sensibilité. The captain shall wait. Pardon—et encore, adieu.  
*Exit.*

The *Chevalier* reappears in the last act, when *Snowball*, knowing himself to have been cheated, furtively abstracts the ring from the impostor's finger. The latter parts with it willingly, having exchanged the diamond for a paste imitation.  
Both scenes were admirably acted by Mr. Webster and Mr. Keeley, and proved very effective.

## THE THEATRES.

### HER MAJESTY'S.

Want of space last week obliged us to limit ourselves merely to notice the successful production of "I Puritani." We now give a more detailed account of the representation. We have seldom witnessed a performance so satisfactory, each of the characters being filled by talents of the very first order. First comes Madame Sontag; and we do not think she had ever more success than in the part of *Elvira*; nor is there, in our opinion, another opera so peculiarly suited to her talents, for in it she finds her unrivalled powers of execution, as well as her singular talent of dwelling upon a note whilst giving it an ever-varying expression put into almost constant requisition. This was exemplified in a striking manner in the allegro of her air, in the second act, ("Vien diletto"), where, after a series of chromatic scales, she rests on a note, giving it such an inflection as to express the most poignant anguish. After this air, Madame Sontag was honoured with an encore, both on the first and second performances of "I Puritani," as vehement as that which she previously received in the well-known polacca, "Vergine vizzosa." On a par with the success of Madame Sontag, was that of Signor Baccardi, who, although labouring under a cold, by his impersonation of *Arturo* has added another claim to the succession of Rubini. In "A te o Cara," the sweet mellow tones of his voice told with great effect on the audience, who rewarded him with a well-merited encore. In "Deh Vieni" his success was equally great, and his whole performance left nothing to be desired. Lablache and Coletti gave their famous duo, "Suoni la tromba," with great power, and were immensely applauded. On both occasions the house was crowded to the ceiling.

On Tuesday Mozart's *chef-d'œuvre* "Le Nozze" was repeated, and Madame Sontag's delightful impersonation of *Susannah* was still more warmly received on this than on previous occasions, by a most numerous audience. The whole performance, from beginning to end, was in the highest degree successful; which is not astonishing, considering the matchless cast of this opera, besides Sontag, Lablache, Coletti, Belletti, and Parodi, including Calzolari, who made much of the small part of *Basilio*—affording another instance of the truth of the French proverb, "That only small talents fear little parts."

Thursday was one of the longest nights amongst the long Thursdays. The whole of "Barbire," "Luca and Guilelmo," "Les Graces," and the "Ice Ballet," formed the enormous bill of fare of the night; to which was added "God Save the Queen," in honour of her Majesty's birthday. The house was crowded in every part.

The celebrated Frezzolini arrived on Tuesday; and both M. Scribe and M. Halevy have reached London, for the immediate final rehearsals of the "Tempesta."

Our artist has portrayed, in the accompanying illustration, one of the most felicitous poses of "Les Graces."

"Il Don Giovanni," to be performed on Thursday, will be enriched in its distribution of characters by the tragic power of Madame Frezzolini in the part of *Donna Anna*. All the recent successful novelties in the ballet will be given, including "Les Graces," with Carlotta Grisi, Marie Taglioni, and Amalia Ferraris, the Zarzanda, and the skating ballet.

The valuable assistance of M. Thalberg has been secured for the Grand Morning Concerted Entertainment, to be given on Monday, May 27, 1850.

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" fills the theatre to overflow on every occasion it is presented. Last Saturday night, at the third representation, there was a fashionable auditory, and the enthusiasm with which the third act—that containing the "Benediction of the Poignards" and the duo of Grisi and Mario—was received was unbounded. Such was the attraction, that the directors announced its repetition for the extra night on Thursday.

Grisi's acting and singing on Tuesday night, in the first act of "Norma," was surpassingly grand and imposing. She was in splendid voice, and several times in the trio finale roused the enthusiasm of the house to the highest pitch of excitement. The tenor, Tamberlik, also sang magnificently, and created a powerful sensation. He shared with Grisi in the ovation at the close of the act, after which the whole of Weber's "Der Freyschütz" was presented. If this opera were performed with Viardot in the part of *Agatha* and Tamberlik as the tenor, the cast would be then unexceptionable. Maralti sings conscientiously the text, but his organ is not sympathetic in its quality, and in no character is Mdme. Castellan heard to less advantage than in *Agatha*. The *Caspar* of Formes, with its rough, almost savage energy, is a grand conception, and the *Annetta* of Mdle. Vera is most charming. The overture is of course always encored, and the choral singing is first-rate. It is a treat of the highest order only to listen to the orchestral accompaniments as played under Costa's skilful direction.

The *début* of Ronconi in *Nabucco*, and the production of "Roberto il Diavolo," with its new and powerful cast, are the next novelties, but these have been rather slow in coming to pass after such repeated announcements.

### ST. JAMES'S.

The comedy of "Gabrielle," by M. Emile Augier, was produced for the first time on Friday. It is in five acts, and in verse, and is a production of an eminently legitimate character. It is a plea for conventional marriage, a defence of existing manners. The heroine (Mdle. Nathalie) is a young wife, suffering from ennui, and fain to dispel it by a flirtation with one of her husband's friends, Julien. The husband (M. Kegnier) acts a generous part towards the culprits. He seeks to touch the lover's honour by confiding to him his grief at his wife's coquetry, with no other effect, however, than to induce the innamorato's determination to abscond with the lady. This insane determination, however, the husband manages to overrule, by coming in the very nick of time, and expostulating, by means of a parable, with the guilty parties, whom he thus warns of the misery that must ensue upon their taking the fatal step. With their contrition and repentance the piece concludes. The success of the drama depends on its eloquence and brilliant writing, not on its action; which former, aided by the moral sentiment, commended it to the applauses of a discerning and fashionable audience.

### SADLER'S WELLS.

On Thursday, the benefit for the Industrial Exposition of 1851 came off, the first four acts of "Henry VIII." being performed for the occasion. After the tragedy, the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice" was enacted, when Mr. R. H. Horne, the author of "Orion," gave, for this occasion only, a poet's version of the part. The same gentleman had also contributed to the amusement of the evening by an introductory address, which was spoken by Mr. Phelps. The evening's entertainments concluded with a concert, and the farce of "The Silent Woman." The Duke of Cambridge presided on the occasion, and the Duchess of Sutherland had a private box. Several noblemen were present, as also Mr. Charles Dickens, with other members of the literary and managing committee. The house was, of course, crowded.

## THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

Mr. Burford has opened, at his Panorama, Leicester-square, a view of the Lakes of Killarney. Of these delightful and romantic lakes, many descriptions have been written, in prose and verse, both since and before Dr. Barton's visit to them. That of the Queen and Prince Albert's last year renewed our acquaintance with them, and abundant delineations of their beauties, in words and lines, have graced the columns of our journal. The view in the panorama now exhibiting is taken from the tower of Ross Castle, on Ross Island—a favourable point for including the greatest variety of interesting objects, viz., the Lake, with its islets, Ross, Innisfallen, and Rabbit, and their smaller companions, with the singular and fantastic pieces of rock named in association with the legend of O'Donoghue, the Sovran Prince of Munster, Muircuirs, Manderston, the Turk, the Eagle's Nest, the Glenna, Tomies, the Reeks of MacKillicuddy, with MacCarthy More's country, the Aghadoe, and the town of Killarney, remarkably skirted with the mountains of Tralee. All these points are admirably depicted, the atmospheric and watery effects being skilfully introduced. Mr. Burford has been assisted in the painting by Mr. H. C. Selous, from drawings taken by the former in 1840; it is executed, also, in the manner and with all the elaborate care of a gallery picture. Mr. Burford's panoramas, indeed, have always claims on the public as works of art, and not simply as mere temporary exhibitions.

THE CHINESE COLLECTION.—Mr. Barnum has purchased the Chinese Collection (so popular in this country), and is exhibiting the same, with a Chinese lady and female attendants, in Broadway, New York, where the receipts for admission average 350 dollars daily. Tom Thumb is exhibited in Philadelphia to spectators of 600 dollars daily.

PANORAMA OF NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. Brees has removed his truthful picture to the Linwood Gallery, and reduced the admission to 1s.

VICTORIA DOCKS.—On Monday the preamble of this bill for the establishment of new docks, in connexion with the Eastern Counties Railway, opposite Woolwich, was declared proved. It is proposed to have a capital of £400,000, with power to borrow £135,000, and to run the line of docks and canal nearly parallel to the river Thames at 600 yards from the bank, communicating with the river at either end by locks.

## MUSIC.

### CONCERTS.

Two remarkable concerts have been given at Her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera—the former took place last Monday, the latter on the 10th inst. In both programmes the entire strength of the respective companies, and the full orchestras and choruses, were brought into play. At both houses, the praiseworthy innovation of reduced prices of admission secured large attendances. Of the immense array of talent at both concerts, the following list will afford a notion. At Her Majesty's Theatre—Mdme. Sontag, Miss Catherine Hayes, Mdme. Giuliani, Mdle. Parodi, Mdle. Ida Bertrand, Signori Calzolari, Baccardi, and Mr. Sims Reeves (tenors); Signori Lablache, Coletti, Belletti, Lorenzo, F. Lablache, and Herr Müller (bass); the chorons of 50 voices (26 males and 24 females), and the band of 75 performers, the whole under the direction of Mr. Balfe. At the Royal Italian Opera—Mdme. Grisi, Mdme. Castellan, Mdle. Vera, Mdle. De Meric, Signori Mario, Maralti, Lavi, and Tamberlik (tenors); Signori Tamburini, Tagliacoe, Polonini, MM. Massol and Zeiger, and Herr Formes (bass); the chorus of 90 voices (40 female and 50 males), the band of 84 performers, the whole under the direction of Mr. Costa. In respect to the compilations of the two schemes, that at Her Majesty's Theatre was infinitely the best in variety and classic interest; in point of execution, the advantage, as regards the *ensemble*, must be awarded to the Royal Italian Opera. At both entertainments, however, there were items to interest the connoisseur as well as general amateur. The singing of Sontag was exquisitely beautiful; she gave Sir Henry Bishop's ever popular ballad, "Home, sweet home," with touching feeling, and it was enthusiastically encored. In Eckert's Swiss airs she luxuriated in her fanciful divisions, and again was the encore irresistible. In Weber's grand scena from "Oberon," she aspired to the lofty dramatic school; in Haydn's air from the "Creation," "On mighty pens," her classic style was finely manifested. She sang also with Miss C. Hayes and Mdle. Parodi, in Rossini's trio for three songs, from "William Tell," "A te ritorno il figlio," and, like a true *artiste*, prances, from "Ah! Godan rol felicitade," from "Faust," a portion of the finale from the first act of Spontini's "Vestale," a trio from Beethoven's "Fidelio," the quatuor from Weber's "Oberon," "O'er the dark blue waters," the pistol trio for three basses, from Kieci's "Chiara di Rosenbergh," sung by Coletti, Belletti, and Lablache; the trio from Rossini's "Armida," "In quale aspetto," for three tenors, sung by Baccardi, Calzolari, and Sims Reeves (encored); and a scena from Gluck's "Armida," with all the principals and chorus. Our citations prove the interesting and piquant variety of this judiciously selected but rather too lengthy programme, which was carefully and zealously conducted by Balfe, although additional rehearsals of the German "gleanings" would have been of advantage. Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was the principal item of attraction in the Royal Italian Opera scheme; and, although it is now becoming somewhat hackneyed from repetition every season, the magnificent execution ensured the gratification of the auditory; nothing could be finer than the choral sing ag in the "Eia Mater," in which Formes had the solo, and in the fugued "Amen." As a specimen of refined part singing, the unaccompanied quatuor, "Quando corpus," sung by Grisi, De Meric, Tamburini, and Mario, must be cited. Castellan and De Meric had the duo "Quis est homo," Tamburini the solo "Pro peccatis," Grisi the "Inflammatus," which she sang with enormous power, De Meric "Fac me vere," Mario "Cujas animam," and Mdle. Vera, De Meric, Tamberlik, and Tagliacoe the "Sancta Mater." The miscellaneous selection forming the second part only contained two novelties—Festa's madrigal, "Down in a flowery vale," in which the chorus was deservedly encored; and a grand scena from Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauris," sung by Massol and chorus, but which was galloped through in no very creditable style by the conductor. Mario was encored in the serenade, "Com e gentili," and with Grisi had to sing twice the duo; from the same opera; and Formes was encored in Mozart's air, "In diesen heiligen," from "Il Flauto Magico." Tamberlik's singing of the air from Donizetti's "Maria de Rohan," "Alma soave," was one of the most gratifying pieces of the morning. The only instrumental selections were Weber's "Euryanthe" overture, and Mendelssohn's Wedding March from the "Midsummer Night's Dream," superbly played, of course. On the whole, the programme was poor, and not worthy of the great resources of the establishment; albeit, what was done was unexceptionably executed, save the Gluck scena. Two concerts more have been announced—that at the Royal Italian Opera on Friday next (the 24th), and at Her Majesty's Theatre on Monday week (the 27th). The former will be strengthened by the addition of Ronconi, and the latter by the grateful advent of Madame Frezzolini.

There was a full attendance at the first meeting of the eighteenth season of the Choral Harmonists at the London Tavern last Monday evening. Handel's Coronation Anthem, "Zadok, the Priest," and Mozart's Mass in G, No. 12, were the chief items in the first part, with a duo by Mr. Henry Smart, "Oh, give thanks," and a sacred canon, by Mr. J. T. Cooper, "Onward roll our fleeing days." Luca Marzoni's madrigal, "Stay, limpid stream," opened the second part. Messrs. Lazarus and Clinton played a clarinet and flute duet in E flat, composed by the latter. Mendelssohn's quartet, "When the west," was also sung; and two choral songs, by Miss Macrone, a German song, by Lachner, D. G. Bach's aria, "Porto se voi col." The overture and selection from Weber's "Euryanthe," a chorus from Weber's "Preciosa," and Dr. John Bull's version of the National Anthem, terminated the scheme. The principal vocalists were Messrs. Birch and Dolby and Messrs. Lockey and Lawler. These excellent concerts will be resumed next year.

Miss Bassano's "Matinée Musicale," at the Harley-street Rooms, last Saturday, was very fully and fashionably attended. The *beneficiare* sang, with taste and skill, compositions in different schools. She was assisted by her sister Miss Josephine Bassano, Miss Ransford, and Miss Catherine Hayes. Messrs. Sims Reeves, Swift, and Drayton. The solo instrumentalists were Miss Arabella Goddard, the youthful *pianiste*, whose genius was noticed a few weeks since, in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*; Mr. Brinley Richards, pianist; M. Bezeth, violin; Mr. Lucas, violoncello. Mendelssohn's trio in C minor was beautifully rendered by Miss A. Goddard, M. Bezeth, and Mr. Lucas. Miss A. Goddard also performed Thalberg's "Masaniello" fantasia, in which her mechanism proves her to be competent to attack any difficulties. Mr. Lucas was the conductor.

On Wednesday Miss Dolby and Mr. Lindsay Sloper gave their annual morning concert at the Hanover Rooms, which were quite filled. Miss Dolby sang (with Signor Marchesi) the duetto, "Bella imago," from Rossini's "Semiramide," Mercadante's air "A te riede," Meyerbeer's romance of "Valentine," from the "Huguenots," an Irish ballad, a Scotch song, and, with Miss Catherine Hayes, two of Mendelssohn's duets, "The Sabbath Morn" and "The Harvest Field." Whether as the simple ballad-singer, the classical exponent of the German school or of the impassioned Italian style, Miss Dolby displayed her rich unctuous organ to the fullest advantage. No vocalist has more steadily progressed than this gifted *artiste*, her musical accent is now perfection. Mr. L. Sloper gave a touch of his quality as a classic pianist in Mendelssohn's Concerto in D minor, and as a composer in a Serenade Study in A and Galop—three of his very clever productions. Signor Piatti played a larghetto by Mozart, and Mr. H. C. Cooper the first movement of one of Vioti's concertos; and Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Birch, Messrs. Benson and Smythson, and Signor Marras, aided in this attractive concert, of which Benedict and Lavenue were conductors. Mr. Willy's band was also engaged.

The sixth concert of the Amateur Musical Society, conducted by Signor Negri, took place last Monday, at the Hanover Rooms.

Miss Birch and Miss Eliza Birch gave an evening concert on Wednesday, under the patronage of Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, with Mr. Willy's band, the conductor being Mr. Lindsay Sloper. The two sisters afforded the numerous and fashionable company filling the Hanover Rooms, the highest gratification by their singing in compositions of Mozart, Weber, Wallace, & Co. Miss Birch, as a singer of the sacred school, is in the first rank; and Miss Eliza Birch warbles ballads very sweetly. They were assisted by Miss Clara Loveday, the accomplished *pianiste*; Mr. Henry Biagrove, violin; Mr. Richardson, flute; and Miss C. Hayes, Mdme. F. Lablache, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Whitworth, Lockey, and Phillips, Signori Marras, F. Lablache, and Marchesi, vocalists.

Space is such an imperative ruler in our hebdomadary summary of "the musical," that we can but briefly refer to the third glorious meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society, in the new locality, 27, Queen Anne-street, at once elegant, convenient, and comfortable. On Wednesday evening, a select assemblage of cultivated amateurs and professors were present, amongst whom were the Earl of Falmouth, Moliqne, the composer, Charles Hallé the pianist, Mr. Macfarren, Mr. Buxton, &c. The quartets in the scheme were No. 5 in A, Op. 18, composed in 1792, and dedicated to Prince Liechnowsky, grandfather of the gallant Prince of that name, so cruelly assassinated at Frankfurt; No. 10, in E flat major, Op. 74 (1810); and No. 15 (posthumous), in C sharp minor, Op. 131, (1824-25). The executants were Ernst and Cooper, first and second violins; Hill, tenor; and Rousselot, violoncello. To state that each artist was at the *hauteur de sa maison* will readily be concluded from the names, but the perfect intonation, delicacy, and precision of execution, and intensity of expression of Ernst, were never more conspicuous. The trio in B flat Major, Op. 97, for pianoforte (Stephen Heller); violin, (Ernst); and violoncello (Rousselot), was magnificently played. It was a masterly conception of the trio on the part of Heller, most poetically and brilliantly carried out. The execution of the entire programme was elevating, inspiring, and thrilling—a rare intellectual treat without alloy.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The sixth Philharmonic Concert will take place next Monday. Lindley will perform a violoncello solo for the last time, and Thalberg will appear. A German *prima donna* from Hanover will sing for the first time, and Herr Formes is engaged. The symphonies will be Beethoven's "Pastorale" and Mozart's No. 4.—On Monday morning Madame Puzzi will give her annual concert at Her Majesty's Theatre, with the whole strength of the *troupe*. On the same evening John Parry will present his entertainment at the Music Hall.—On Tuesday the fifth meeting of the Musical Union will take place, at which M. Silas, the young composer and pianist from Amsterdam, whose works are creating much interest, will play for the first time in London.—Next Wednesday night, at St. Martin's Hall, Mr. Hullah's singing classes, with professional aid, will sing Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion,"

and Leslie's Hymn. There will be two *matinées musicales* on Wednesday—that of Signor Bricciardi, the flautist; and that of M. Godefroid, the celebrated harpist.—On Thursday, Mr. E. Biagrove will commence his concertina concert.—On Friday, the Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Handel's "Israel in Egypt," for the last time, conducted by Costa, with Misses Birch, Dolby, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Machin, and Phillips, as chief vocalists.—M. Bilet's third pianoforte *soirée* is also fixed for Friday; and on Saturday will be the third concert of the Royal Academy of Music.—The second Royal Italian Opera House concert will take place next Friday, the 24th inst.—The Misses Shergold—sisters three—a violinist, a pianist, and vocalist—had a *soirée* on the 17th, in Queen Anne-street, assisted by Mdme. de Besnier, Bilet, Rousselot, Pilotti, and Mr. Drayton.—The performance of Haydn's "Seasons," for the benefit of the Choral Fund, conducted by Benedict, took place at Exeter Hall on Friday.—Mr. Mr. John Parry gave his entertainment at Kennington on Thursday.—The same evening Mr. Geo. Buckland presented his new entertainment at Crosby Hall, entitled the "Market Town," written by Mr. John W. Roe.—Mr. Carte delivered a lecture on musical instruments, at the Marylebone Institution, last Monday.—Mendelssohn's music to "Edipus," which has only been performed once in this country, at the Palace, will be executed at the Royal Italian Opera, by permission of her Majesty, at Mrs. Anderson's annual concert.—A concert will take place next Monday night, at the Sussex Hall, at which Ernst will perform for the first time in the City, and the Hungarian Vocalists will sing.—Alari, the composer, has arrived in London for the season.—Mr. Osborne's third and last *matinée* will be given next Thursday.

## FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

### PARIS, Wednesday.

Alboni's *début* last Friday, at the Grand Opera, as *Fides*, in Meyerbeer's "Prophète," is the musical event of the day. Her success was decided, without at all affecting the original delineation of the part by the child of genius, Viardot. Alboni did not "make up," to use the stage phrase, for the matronly *Fides*; she trusted, as a critic observes, to her "embonpoint tant soit peu Hollandais"—that is, to her Dutch rotundity—to give herself the maternal aspect. She presented *Fides* as the quietest and most inoffensive of beings—approximating too closely to insipidity—until the cathedral scene, and then she warmed into action. Her lovely voice made the deepest impression in the air in which *Fides* blesses her son, for having saved her life at the expense of the honour of his affianced one, *Berthe*. She was not impulsive in the whirlwind of passion in the last act as Viardot; but her delicious organ told in the slow movement of the grand scena. On the whole, her acting, if not distinguished by *finesse* and intensity, sufficed to carry her through the difficulties of the part of *Fides* successfully; and, in the absence of her predecessor, she will be a welcome substitute. It is a great treat to hear Gueymard, Genibrel, and Levasseur in the three Anabaptists—characters but ill-sustained in the London version. Brémont's Count Oberthal is also perfect. Roger has his happy moments, but he has too frequently the antithesis: *Jean of Leyden* is too much for him in the musical exigencies.

Letters from Berlin describe the third representation of the "Prophète" (in German) as most triumphant. The King and Queen of Prussia, with the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family, were present; and Meyerbeer was again personally congratulated by his Majesty. The members of the orchestra, through their *chef*, Herr Ganz, presented the composer with a crown of laurel in massive silver. Mdme. Viardot quite electrifies her audiences as *Fides*. The following is the list of towns in which the "Prophète" has been produced, in the order of representation:—Paris, London (in Italian), Marseilles, Amsterdam, the Hague, Hamburg, Dresden, Vienna, Frankfurt, Schwerin, Leipzig, Darmstadt, Antwerp, Dusseldorf, Cologne, Sondershausen, and Berlin.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Newmarket Second Spring Meeting was, without exception, one of the least interesting we ever attended, and had it not been for the necessity of being on the spot to take advantage of any movement which might arise in the great event about to come off at Epsom, very few would have "honoured the course with their presence." Altogether, it was a flat week for racing, and so will be the ensuing one, albeit that truly sporting and most spirited town, Manchester, promises three days of good sport, commencing on Wednesday. Harpenden, a promising meeting on a small scale, and Coggeshall take place on Wednesday; and Southwell on the following day. The cricket matches for the week are Surrey against Middlesex, at Lord's, on Monday, and the M. C. C. and Ground against the University of Oxford on Thursday. There will also be a match on the last-mentioned day, at Kennington Oval, between the Benedicts and the Bachelors of the Surrey Club. The aquatic gatherings are confined to the Hammersmith and Jersey regattas on Monday.

### TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The horses most in demand this afternoon were The Nigger, Pitsford, Penang, and the two first favourites. Mayors went to 20 to 1 and the Italian to 25 to 1, the former, however, "coming" again near the close, and leaving off at 15 to 1. Ghillie Callum was friendless.

DERBY.		
5 to 1 agst Bolingbroke	15 to 1 agst Mayors	30 to 1 agst Delcocon (t)
5 to 1 — Clincber	15 to 1 — Penang (t)	35 to 1 — Blarney (t)
12 to 1 — The Nigger (t)	16 to 1 — Mildew (t)	40 to 1 — Cariboo (t)
13 to 1 — Voltigeur	20 to 1 — Ghillie Callum	50 to 1 — Alonzo
13 to 1 — Pitsford	25 to 1 — The Italian (t)	65 to 1 — Brennus
	30 to 1 agst The Swede (t)	

DERBY, 1851.—20 to 1 agst TANNER (t)

### LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

DERBY.		
11 to 2 agst Bolingbroke	17 to 1 agst Penang	40 to 1 agst Ghillie Callum
11 to 2 — Clincber	17 to 1 — Mildew	40 to 1 — Sweetheart
11 to 1 — Pitsford	20 to 1 — Italian	1000 to 15 — Capt. Grant (t)
13 to 1 — Nigger	30 to 1 — Delcocon	1000 to 15 — Brannus
13 to 1 — Voltigeur	33 to 1 — Nutshell	1000 to 10 — William the Conqueror
15 to 1 — Mayors	40 to 1 — Cariboo (t)	
	1000 to 10 agst Royal Hart	

OAKS.		
7 to 1 agst Gillyflower	13 to 1 agst Rhedycina	13 to 1 agst Countess (Mr. Gratwicke's)
10 to 1 — Exotic filly (t)	13 to 1 — Eliza Middleton	

### NEWMARKET SECOND SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

The racing, as will be collected from our return, was not by any means interesting. The attendance, however, owing to an expectation that Bolingbroke and Penang would show for the Rowley Mile Plate, was quite as good as we usually see at a Second Spring Meeting.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Sir J. Gerard's Jest (Bartholomew), 1. Mr. Wigram's Beau Pré Belle (W. Boyce), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Watson's Nineveh (E. Sharp), 1. Lord Exeter's Visite (Flatman), 2.

MATCH, 100, h ft.—Duke of Bedford's Mahratta (F. Butler), 1. Mr. Ramsbottom's Iole (Flatman), 2.

FIFTY POUNDS, for three-year-olds.—Mr. Thomas's Royal Hart (Abrahams), 1. Mr. Rolt's Wansdyke (Pettit), 2.

FIFTY POUNDS.—Mr. Barnes's Tuffhunter (F. Butler), 1. Col. Peel's Vasa (Flatman), 2.

### WEDNESDAY.

THE CHAMPION STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Duke of Bedford's Bordeaux (R. Pettit), 1. Lord Exeter's Nutcracker (Flatman), 2.

HANDICAP PLATE of 50 sovs.—Mr. Cassidy's Diligence (T. Smith), 1. Mr. G. Hobson's Laundrymaid (Flatman), 2.

THE SUFFOLK STAKES of 15 sovs each.—Mr. Snewing's St. George (Hiett), 1. Mr. Nevill's Herbert (Flatman), 2.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PLATE of 50 sovs.—Duke of Bedford's St. Rosalia, walked over.

At a meeting of the committee of the Newmarket Subscription Rooms, held on Wednesday afternoon, the following resolution was passed:—"The committee are of opinion that the rules which have been drawn up and published by the Hon. Captain Rous in his book 'On the Laws and Practices of Horse-Racing,' should be adopted in all cases which may hereafter arise to which the same are applicable. (Signed) W. S. Stanley, Chairman; W. Rudston Read, Francis Clarke, Edward Hyde."

### THURSDAY.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs each.—Mr. Mare's The White Lady (Flatman), 1. Mr. W. S. Stanley's b c, by Mus, out of Virago (W. Boyce), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each and 50 added.—Lord Clifden's Coticula (Pearl), 1. Mr. Payne's Citadel (Flatman), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Stephenson's Brother to Willingham (Dockeray), 1. Mr. Armstrong's Banker (Hiett), 2.

HANDICAP PLATE of £50.—Mr. Neville's b c, by Gladiator (Hiett), 1. Mr. Stephenson's Goodwood (Harlock), 2.

FORFEITURE OF MEDALS.—A circular memorandum has lately been issued by the military authorities to the effect that medals granted to soldiers for services in the field will be withdrawn from such men as are sentenced to transportation or discharged with ignominy from the service, when the medals are to be transmitted to the Adjutant-General for the purpose of being returned to the Mint.

AN IRON FLAG-SHIP.—The iron steam-frigate *Megara*, built by Fairbairns, and fitted with screw-propelling engines of 350 horse-power by Renrie, is selected by the Admiralty to bear the broad pendant of the new Commodore, to be second in command in the East Indies, in the room of the *Cambrion*, 36, Commodore Plumridge. She is ordered to be fitted out at Sheerness, with dispatch, for this service, and will most likely be commissioned the second week in June.—*United Service Gazette*.

SIGNAL BALLOON.—Mr. Green has ascertained that one of his balloons (see page 333, in our Journal of last week), sent up from Tufnell-park, Holloway, on the 10th inst., fell on the evening of that day, at Llesaint, eight leagues south of Paris.

During the past week a somewhat novel occurrence took place in the Taunton Union. Mr. Welsh, who, some time since, tendered his resignation to the board of guardians, when about to leave the union, was presented by the paupers with a handsome silver spoon, which had been purchased by subscriptions raised amongst them, many of them giving their little all for that purpose, as a small testimony for the great kindness, consistent with the duty of the house, which he had ever observed towards them.







## WARWICK MAY FAIR SHOW.



THE PROCESSION NEAR THE CORN EXCHANGE.

This annual pleasure fair took place on Monday last. The weather, which for some days previous had been exceedingly inclement and foreboding, was most cheerful and auspicious on the occasion. From an early hour in the morning, crowds of pedestrians, and vehicles of every description, flocked into Warwick from all quarters; and, as the day advanced, the trains from Birmingham, Coventry, and even London, added considerably to the crowds of pleasure-seekers who thronged the streets. The town was most brilliantly, and in many cases elegantly, decorated; arches and festoons being raised in many of the streets, and beautiful garlands suspended from the houses.

In the Market-place was erected the Dancing Pavilion, 200 feet in length, and capable of holding 1500 persons. From the centre of this arose the Maypole, hung with sixteen garlands, presented to the committee of management by the young ladies of Warwick; this was surmounted by a crown. The exterior of the pavilion was decorated with festoons of flowers and banners, as also was the whole Market-place, presenting a *coup d'oeil* of great beauty. The interior was elegantly fitted up for dancing, and brilliantly lighted with gas; and the ceiling tastefully arranged with pink and white drapery, with festoons of flowers and rosettes.

The procession, which started from the pavilion at twelve o'clock, included several of those celebrated characters whose names have become identified with the history of this most interesting and ancient borough. Amongst others, Henry VIII., founder of the Collegiate School and noted charities of the town; Sir Thomas White and Thomas Oken, names of wide celebrity as the munificent benefactors of their borough; then the stately Queen Elizabeth, who rested at Warwick on her route to the "Princely Pleasures" of Kenilworth Castle, in her "Somerz Progress" of 1575, where she was entertained by Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester: an event described with matchless power in the immortal pages of

"the great wizard of the North." The name of Robert Dudley is connected with the annals of Warwick as the founder of the institution known as "Lord Leicester's Hospital," a beautiful pile of building, situated in the High-street. The personation of the Earl in the procession was excellent. Last, though not least, we may mention the representation of the renowned hero of the old borough, the Champion Guy, "armed to the teeth." It was needless here to recount or dilate upon the manifold claims of this "valorous knight" to a prominent position in a Warwick pageant. The respective orders of Odd Fellows presented a most brilliant appearance, and added considerably to the attractive character of the procession. Among the Foresters rode the exceedingly good impersonations of Robin Hood,

The English ballad-singer's Joy,

together with his blithe companions, Scarlet and Little John, with Friar Tuck, the jovial chaplain of these rangers of "the merry greenwood." The view of this brilliant *cortège* passing along some of the arched and festooned streets presented a spectacle of great spirit and beauty, and very suggestive of the courtly pageantry of the olden time. The Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry being out on a week's duty at the time, added much to the enlivenment of the occasion.

Dancing commenced at the pavilion about four o'clock in the afternoon, and was kept up by an immense company until twelve o'clock, at which hour, as had been announced, the pavilion closed. It was again opened the following evening, when a large and respectable concourse assembled.

The following is the order of the procession, as correct as we have been able to obtain it, as it proceeded through the principal streets of the town:—

The Band of the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry, in full uniform. Three Females on Chariots, bearing Banners. A Carriage drawn by four grey horses, containing a portion of the Committee; the remainder on Horseback.

## INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, M.U.

Warden on Horseback. Royal Standard. Earl of Warwick Lodge Dispensation. Hosts bearing Cross Keys. Past and Present District Officers, with white wands. Regalia—Crown borne by Four Boys. Banner—motto, "Faith." The Band of the 17th Regiment of Infantry. Children on Horseback. Lodge Officers, bearing Regalia. Emblem. Banner.

## HENRY VIII.

Lodge Officers, bearing Regalia. Banner—motto, "Hope." Warden on Horseback. Loya Oken's Dispensation. Brothers, two and two, bearing Regalia. Emblem.

## SIR THOMAS WHITE AND THOMAS OKEN.

Brothers, two and two, bearing Regalia. Banner—motto, "Charity." Children on Horseback. Warden on Horseback. Loyal Rose Dispensation. Flag. Brothers, two and two, with wands.

## BRITANNIA.

With representation of the four quarters of the globe, drawn by four black chargers. Emblem. Brothers, two and two, with wands. Children on Horseback.

## NOTTINGHAM ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

Preceded by a Military Brass Band, in full uniform. Drums and Fifes. The Tylers of their respective Lodges, Banner of the Order, Past Grand Masters, Officers, &c. Members of the Leamington Provincial Chapter, &c. Children on Horseback. Past Officers of their respective Lodges. Banner. Imperial Feathers on Horseback, with Supporters bearing Regalia. Members of the Order.

## A SPLENDID TRIUMPHAL CAR.

Drawn by Four Horses, bearing a National Representation, supported by Cambria, Caledonia, Hibernia, attended by a Sailor and his Bride, &c. Children on Horseback. Banner. Grand Imperials on Horseback, with Supporters bearing Regalia. Members of the Order. Children on Horseback. Banner. Charter of Confirmation. Vice-Grand, with Supporters. Streamer. Children on Horseback. Members of the Order. Banner. Wardens on Horseback, bearing Regalia.

## THE ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Advancing with their splendid brass band. Drums and fifes. Two Foresters, in full regalia each bearing a union jack. Dogs. Three Foresters, mounted, bearing a broad axe.

Page.

ROBIN HOOD.

Page.

LITTLE JOHN.

WILL SCARLET.

FRIAR TUCK.

The Foresters and their "merry chaplain of the greenwood," mounted and attired in appropriate costume. Handsome silk streamer. District Officers, mounted in full regalia. Court Dudley Earl of Leicester Dispensation. Officers of Dudley Earl Leicester, mounted in court uniform. Children on Horseback. Members, two and two, bearing clubs. The band of the 95th Regiment of Infantry. Two juvenile Foresters, mounted, in ancient costume. Streamer. Children on Horseback.

## QUEEN ELIZABETH.

attired in a white riding robe, with a regal mantle of purple velvet, and mounted on a handsomely-caparisoned steed. The maiden Queen was attended by

## ROBERT DUDLEY, EARL OF LEICESTER.

superbly dressed and mounted. These characters were represented as they appeared at the entry of Kenilworth Castle, in 1575. Children on Horseback. Officers of Court Warwick, mounted, in full regalia. Banner. Members, two and two, bearing clubs and axes. Children on Horseback. Two juvenile Foresters, mounted, in full uniform. Streamer. Three Foresters on foot, each bearing a club. A young Forester, mounted, in regalia, carrying a fawn. Three Foresters, mounted, in full regalia, each bearing an axe. Two Pages, in demi-suits of armour, bearing the shield and tilting pole of the noble and renowned hero,

## GUY, EARL OF WARWICK.

mounted, in full armour, and attended by two Esquires, mounted, in demi-suits, bearing the war weapons of the Knight, and his helmet, surmounted by a representation of the Dun Cow, "That monstrous wild and cruel beast."

Children on Horseback.

A SPLENDIDLY DECORATED CHARIOT-BANC, drawn by four beautiful horses, representing the forest of Robin Hood, with park adjoining, containing Shepherd and Shepherdesse, with lambs, dogs, lions, foxes, birds, &c., decorated with garlands, and the whole surmounted with the Royal Arms. A Bear, led, with attendant carrying a ragged staff, emblematical of the celebrated crest of the noble house of Warwick, closed the procession, which extended to a very considerable length.

We have engraved the pageant at three points of its progress.

A MONSTER PLURALIST.—In the fourth edition of Mr. Whiston's pamphlet, "Cathedral Trusts and their Fulfilment," just published, he gives, at page 80, the following list of ecclesiastical income, tithes, and benefices held by a single clergyman:—Prebendal income, £000; tithes of Doddington, £347 10s.; ditto of Ilyth West, £12; ditto of Lynpne, £503; ditto of Leynham, £765 12s. 6d.; ditto of Stone, £218 3s. 6d.; Rectory of Saltwood, £685; cum Ilyth, £95 18s.; rectory of Cliffe, Rochester, £1391 10s. 10d.; glebe of ditto, 20 acres, £35; total, £5053 14s. 10d. "To look," says the author of "Ecclesia Dei," at Cliffe church, and think of —, is one of the most painful sights and scenes of home travel which a Christian man can witness and weep over." Mr. Whiston notes too that "The canonical rector has not moved from his cathedral orbit to Cliffe more than once in the last twelve years." And in his preface Mr. Whiston states that to the sum of £5053 14s. 10d. "are to be added, great tithes of Lynsted, £627 13s. 10d.; great tithes of Iwade, £535 16s. 3d.; total, £1163 10s. 11d.; making the real total of £6217 5s.; to which report gives something more." Neither Mr. Whiston, nor the writer of "Ecclesia Dei," adds the name of this unfortunate churchman. As, however, we have before remarked on the case without any such false delicacy, we may now repeat that he is the Rev. Archdeacon Crofts.—*Daily News*.

## TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

I REMEMBER, some years ago, visiting, with a party of summer hunters after the picturesque, a quaint old-fashioned little town in the far north of Scotland. We paid our respects to the few and not very fierce lions of the place—the mouldering abbey by the river's banks, the mouldering feudal castle upon the rocks, the busy harbour crowded with something like an hundred sail of herring fishing-boats, and a score or so of Dutch luggers and Irish schooners; but in all our perambulations we were steadily accompanied by two not particularly agreeable comrades—to wit, one of those fine persevering Scotch rains, which, like the conscientious drummer in "Pickwick," never left off, and a poor half-witted creature, a sort of town fool, who, it seems, always made it his business to follow the steps of strangers, and who, upon this occasion, kept perpetually sidling up to the members of our party one after another, and whispering in their ears, in a sly deprecatory tone, with a superabundance of gestures, intended to imply that the matter was to be kept a profound secret. "You'll be good enough, sir, to excuse the weather," "You'll please, sir, to overlook the climate," and so forth; just as if the weather or the climate had some claim to indulgence as being poor silly stupid things who knew no better. Now, really before the partial change which has gladdened the last day or two, I had begun to think that some such functionary as the weather-apologising town fool might be appropriately appointed in London to walk up and down Regent-street, and make what excuses he could for the bleak east wind and the pelting rain which day after day have made our skies black and our streets desolate. The only bar would be the real impossibility of framing any recommendations to mercy on behalf of the cold and the wet, which a common-sense public would be likely to entertain. We can only hope, however, that Summer is bestowing all his disagreeabilities upon us in a lump, and that the infliction over, blue skies and sunny days are to be our portion until the winds of Autumn begin again to blow.

Without meaning in the remotest degree to trench upon the here forbidden

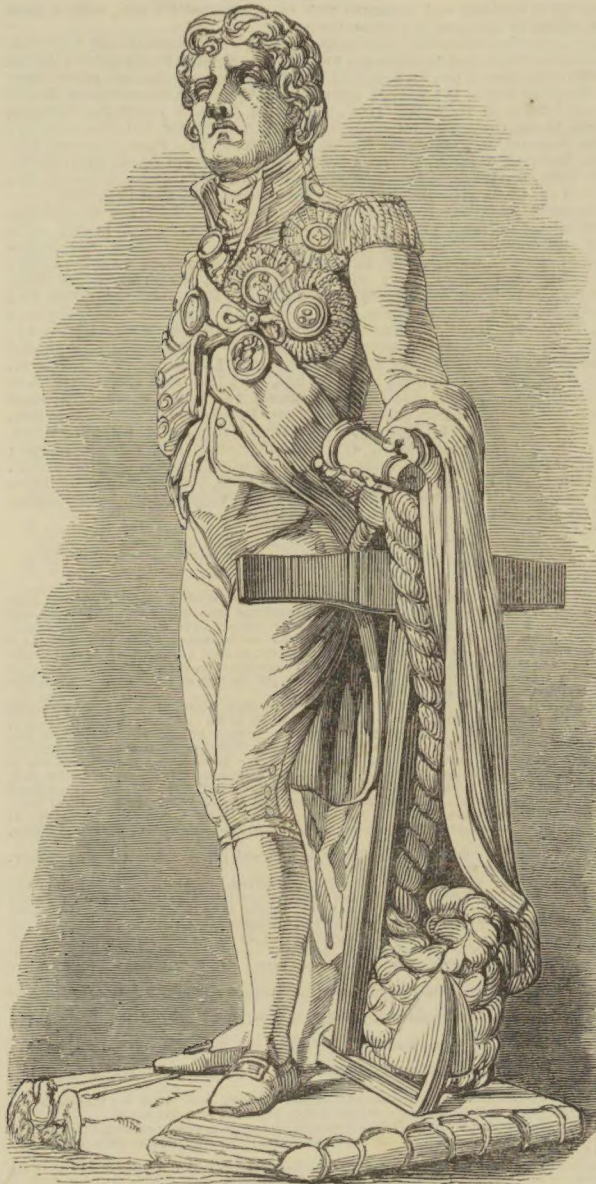


THE PROCESSION PASSING ST. MARY'S CHURCH.



THE PROCESSION PASSING THE HOSPITAL.





COLOSSAL STATUE OF LORD NELSON.

grounds of politics, I may remark upon the new social move of the Protectionist party as forming one of the funniest features of Town-talk, at present to be heard in club or tavern. The plan is not yet actually promulgated, but the *Standard* is throwing up straws and putting forth feelers, and we may soon expect to hear more of one of the most wonderful crusades ever preached. Mr. Ferrand has the merit of being the "Peter the Hermit" of the new movement; which is, in fact, no other than the formation of a mighty League, pledged against calico—sworn to wear neither cotton shirt nor gown, nor carry cotton umbrella—repudiating alike the raw material of our Yankee friends, and the spinning jennies of our Lancashire friends—patriotically sticking to the fleeces of our own sheep and the flax of our own fields, and chivalrously determined to man the ancient spinning-wheel against the steam-whirled spindles of modern days. "Why," says the evening champion of this hopeful scheme, "why can't we do as we did before we ever heard of the cotton-tree? Our forefathers were content to dress in plain homespun linsey woolsey, and why should not their children follow their example?" Why, indeed? Besides our forefathers, of a remote age still, were content to dress themselves by means of a paint-brush and a pot of red ochre—why should we not go back to the one period, as well as the other? The proposal for setting old women to work spinning-wheels, in opposition to steam-engines, whirling jennies of 1500 spindles each, is a wonderful thought. We may soon expect to hear of a string of pack-horses, pitted against the London and North-Western; or a succession of skin-covered coracles, started against the Transatlantic line of Cunard steamers.

I have seen a letter from America giving an account of the recent outrage in the Senate, at Washington. Foote, the senator, who levelled and cocked a pistol at Benton, is a Mississippi gentleman, and has long borne the character of a very cross, crusty, and spiteful personage. His defence is that he expected Benton to rush in upon him, and produced the revolver in self-defence. Like many other incidents, the character of which is to be judged from minute individual actions and movements, the catastrophe in question has given rise to at least a score of versions, and Foote, I am told, is not without his advocates. The whole transaction, however, has greatly scandalised the States. Such things had happened before in the House of Representatives, but never in the Senate, which has always been pointed to as exemplifying the highest breeding in the country. Let the pleas however, of the States being a young and particularly circumstanced country, have what weight they may, the fact seems unquestionable that there must be something exceedingly coarse, ungovernable, and ferocious in the society which produced a man in Foote's position, with whom such a brutal practice as bringing loaded fire-arms to a legislative assembly, could be literally possible. Never, we believe, since our Parliament was a Parliament, has anything approaching to the shadow of such an outrage disgraced its assemblies. Even the steel-sheathed Barons, who, according to the custom of the times, sat in legislative convocation, their ponderous Gothic swords grasped in their mailed hands, never were known to draw their blades upon each other—while, as for the House now-a-days, there is something of the most exquisitely ludicrous in the notion of Mr. Disraeli suddenly jumping up and attacking Lord John with an agricultural pitchfork, or the stout-hearted little Premier repelling the onset with a blunderbuss snatched from beneath the scarlet cushions of the Treasury Bench!

I may append to the foregoing paragraph a literally true story of the artistic appreciation of one of the many hundred American travellers now journeying in Italy. Our transatlantic friend was maintaining to an English *compagnon de voyage* the superiority, in every respect whatever, of the dollar-making continent over all Europe. "What!" said the Englishman, "superior even in art!—and it was only yesterday we looked at the Venus de Medici!" The instance pointed out appeared to pique the Yankee pilgrim. He fidgeted for a minute, and then exclaimed, "Ah, rot them stone gals—I guess I can't abide them now!"

The money for the grand Exposition of 1851 comes in, I hear, but slowly. Some £30,000 have, however, been already subscribed. The *on dit* goes that the galleries and corridors will extend to a length of between six and seven miles—a goodly walk among *chef-d'œuvres* of industry and skill. I hear of great things to be done in the way of getting up excursions from all reasonably accessible parts of Europe to the grand focus of London; and it is even rumoured that fleets of extra and special vessels will convey passengers across the Atlantic. London, at all events, will be gay enough and crammed enough. The theatres expect to do unrivalled things, and are preparing to make unrivalled exertions. "They need something in the way of a lift." I was informed, on good authority, "last Easter has been the worst in the recollection of the oldest theatrical manager."

The opening of the Exhibition is beginning to supply the artistic title battle usually in vogue in the merry month of May. It is whispered about that Delaroché's duplicate painting of "Cromwell" has been in the main executed by one of the master's pupils, receiving only its finishing touches from the hand of the great artist himself. Landseer's large picture of "The Duke on the Field of Waterloo" has found a purchaser, at the great price of £3000: it will, doubtless, make a most popular engraving. By the way, talking of Landseer, many of our readers may recollect his glorious painting of a dead lion in the last year's Exhibition; that painting the poetry of which was well described when it was called "The King of Beasts Lying in State." The picture was, I believe, studied in part from the carcass of a lion, which died either in a caravan or at one of the zoological establishments in London. When, however, the

cart containing the remains of the defunct monster stopped at the painter's door, the servant, who was requested to inform her master of the arrival of his model, and who must have been a lady of most peculiarly unexcitable and matter-of-fact habit of mind, went leisurely up stairs, and, in just the same tone as she would have inquired at what hour dinner was to be served, drawled out, "Oh! please, sir, have you ordered a lion?"

A good story of despotism in a small way is afloat, touching the Emperor of Russia. The narrators of the anecdote tell you that his Imperial Majesty having lately introduced Italian opera into one of his court theatres, condescended to superintend the proceedings of the new conductor, who was arranging his forces in the orchestra. "But I see," observed the Imperial amateur, "that you put the horns, and trombones, and drums, and so forth, just beneath my box." The musician hastened to explain that he was proceeding after the most approved fashion, and that the brass and bass were always placed so as to back up the weaker and lighter instruments. The reply was highly characteristic. "That may all be quite correct; but here, it is not musical laws, but my laws, which prevail; and I shall certainly not have all that brass braying under my ears. You will therefore please to re-arrange the position of the instruments."

The poets are, I presume, agog, for Government have not as yet filled up the Laureateship. It is melancholy, however, to reflect how scanty are the ranks from which Wordsworth's successor must be chosen. Poor Tom Moore has outlived his faculties; Rogers is not in a position to make the emoluments of the nominal Court poet of importance to him; and Government have lately—and very properly—taken this consideration into question. At the time when the Laker was chosen, the name of Leigh Hunt was brought forward as a candidate; but, since then, if I mistake not, the poet-essayist has been meagrely enriched with a pension. One or two of the Edinburgh journals have brought forward the well-founded claims of the writer of the "Isle of Palms," and have urged upon Lord John that the appointment of Professor Wilson would come with the more grace, inasmuch as it would form a fitting tribute from a political opponent to those poetical and literary endowments to which no party strife ought to render men insensible. It is now, I believe, pretty clearly understood that the Laureateship is a mere pension—that there is no *quid* expected to be rendered for the *quo* of the commuted butt of sherry. Wordsworth, indeed, specially stipulated that he was to be called on to write no birth-day odes, or, indeed, no odes of any kind. He did produce one specimen, however. It was, if I remember right, volunteered upon the occasion of Prince Albert being made Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. Those who recollect the flagging fancy and stumbling versification of the lines, will, however, be induced to think that the poem was produced, after all, rather from a sense of duty than as a lively outburst of uncontrollable fancy. It is an eternal truth, that Pegasus will not amble pleasantly in harness. Curb and spur do not suit the celestial courser. If his paces are to be glorious, he must start when he likes, and stop when he pleases.

A. B. R.

## COLOSSAL STATUES.

THESE colossal statues of the greatest military and naval hero of our age—the Duke of Wellington and Lord Nelson—have been sculptured in stone by Mr. Milligan, of Old Cavendish-street, for Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, and are intended to be placed upon a monument eighteen feet high, to be erected upon Southsea-common, near Portsmouth. The height of each statue is seven feet.

**MILITARY TROPHIES FROM INDIA AND CHINA.—PRESENTS TO LORD GOUGH.**—The Lords of the Treasury have caused Mr. Hayter, one of their Lordships' secretaries, to acquaint the Commissioners of Customs that Lord Gough having informed their Lordships that he expects to receive, in the course of the present month, from Calcutta, on board a vessel from that place, certain guns which have been presented to him by the East India Company and by the Bhye of Gwalior, together with other military weapons and trophies of war, as well as more fragile memorials of the places and men against whom he has been engaged during the period of his service in China and in India, their Lordships have been pleased to express their desire that every possible care and attention, consistently with the regulations and the security of the revenue, may be observed in the examination, on arrival of the cases and packages alluded to, and that the guns and other military trophies may be delivered to the noble and gallant Lord free of duty; and the necessary arrangements will be made for carrying their Lordships' wishes in the matter into effect.

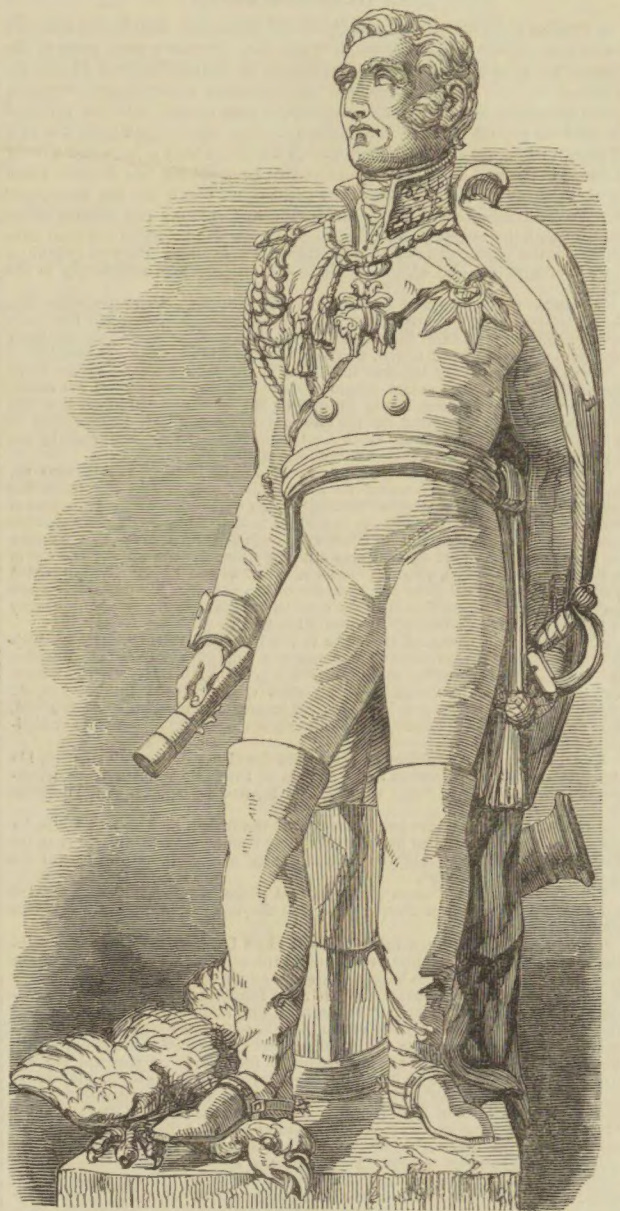
**SIR JOHN ROSS'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.**—The Glasgow Steam Navigation Company have generously offered to tow Sir John Ross's Arctic vessel some hundreds of miles on her way to the Arctic regions, and it is expected that a great number of persons will proceed on the excursion in the steamer.

**EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.**—On Wednesday the tenth general report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners was printed, giving some interesting information connected with emigration from the United Kingdom. The emigration from the United Kingdom during the ten years ending the 31st December, 1846, amounted to 856,392 persons, giving an average of 85,639 emigrants a year. During the years 1847 and 1848 the number of emigrants was 258,270 and 248,089 respectively, being nearly double the largest number that had emigrated in any previous year. During the year 1849 the emigration had reached the unprecedented number of 299,498 persons, of which number 260,817 proceeded to North America, 219,450 went to the United States, and 41,367 to British North America. The commissioners estimate that in 1849, exclusive of cabin passengers, £1,743,500 was expended on emigration, of which only £228,300 was paid out of public funds, leaving more than £1,500,000 as the probable amount provided out of private or parochial funds.

## THE ENGLISH CHAPEL, UPPER TOWN, BOULOGNE SUR-MER.

THE Rev. Thomas Harvey, who has for several years past been seeking to obtain redress for his removal from the chaplaincies of Genoa and Antwerp, has lately purchased the English Chapel in Upper Town, Boulogne-sur-Mer, and become minister of the same. This chapel, not being endowed, is supported exclusively by the seat rent and by voluntary contributions. There is, evidently, a strong feeling in Mr. Harvey's favour at Boulogne; for, since he has taken possession of the chapel, the congregation and communicants have much increased, the former averaging nearly 400, and the latter about sixty monthly.

The chapel has been established since 1819; but has been entirely re-modelled since Mr. Harvey became the proprietor. The reverend gentleman has received high testimonials to character, as a Christian, and a minister; and during his residence on the Continent, he is stated to have upheld the Anglican Church,

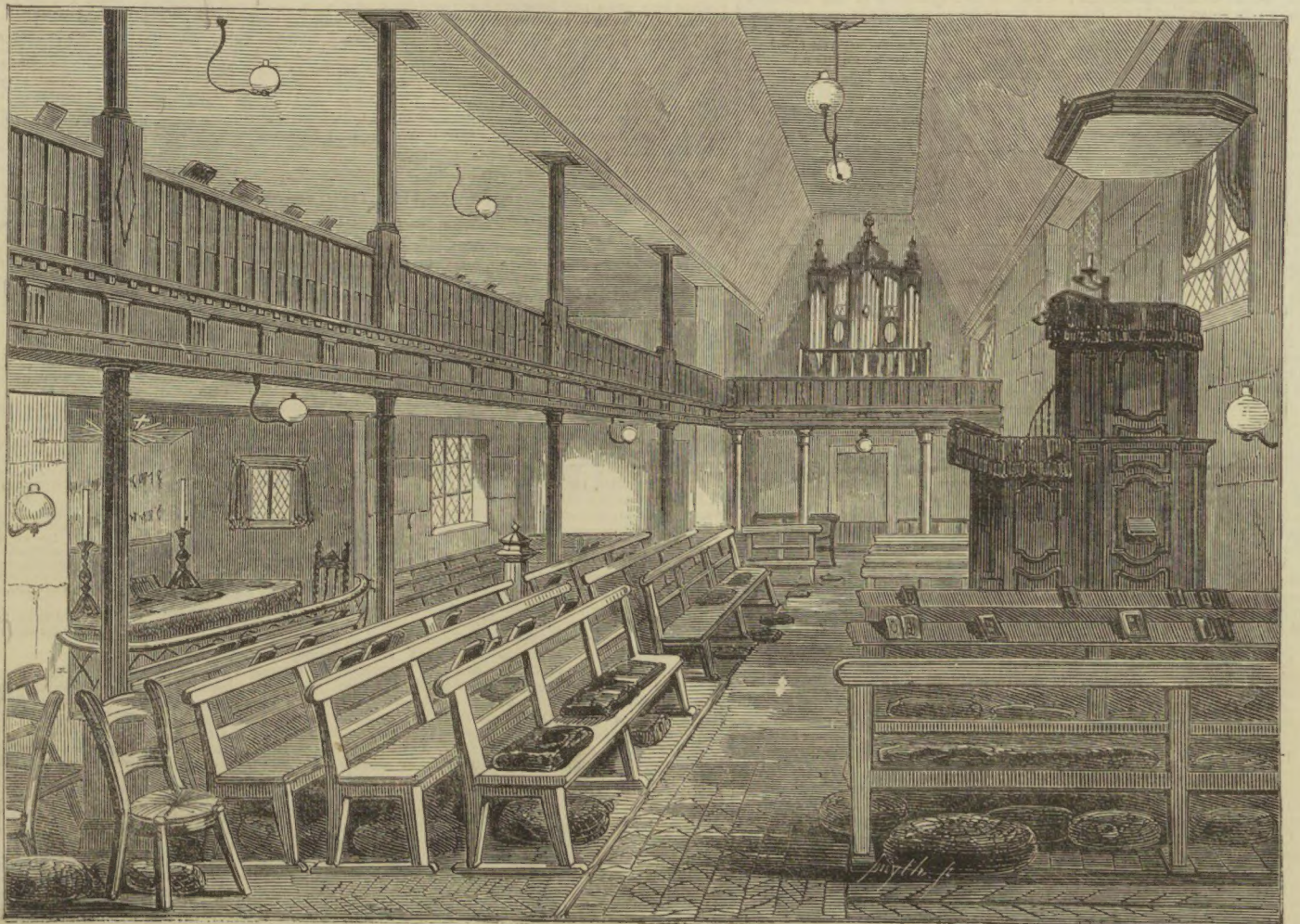


COLOSSAL STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

both by doctrine and conduct. Upon leaving Antwerp, Mr. Harvey received an address from a large majority of the English residents, in which they state that "they should be abandoning every rule of honour and justice if they allowed him to lay down his ministry without a declaration that he was unimpeached in his moral or clerical character—that no accusation had been brought against him as a minister or a man—and that, although the world might form an opinion to his prejudice upon the proceeding of the Bishop, he retired from that city with their unfeigned regrets, sympathy, and respect."

On the 14th of April, Mr. Harvey delivered in his chapel at Boulogne, an affecting discourse upon a text from Joshua xxiv, 15, "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve." It is generally known in Boulogne that the son of the rev. gentleman is an officer in the Austrian service, and that after having passed, at the expense of a few scratches, through all the perils and dangers of the Hungarian and Italian wars, he had on his road home been laid up for a considerable time by alarming sickness. In this discourse, the rev. gentleman thus pathetically alluded to his son's return:—

If, my brethren, when speaking of spiritual things, it be ever permitted to those who minister to allude to the ordinary affairs and affections of a perishable world; if on any occasion I might with propriety ask your sympathy from this place, and invite you to rejoice with me, who have so much reason to rejoice, it is on this day so memorable to me and mine! To you who are parents I need not dwell upon the happiness of a union with a beloved child, after so many years' separation; but I would call upon you to join with me in holy gratitude, not only for his preservation, when the Almighty "covered his head in the day of battle"—when "a thousand fell beside him," and the sword and the bullet scarcely came nigh him; but I implore you, above all, to bless His glorious name, that He has enabled him to be present with us to-day, not in the house of feasting, but in the Temple of the Lord, here to record these mercies, and to testify, that although he has sworn allegiance to a foreign earthly Sovereign and serves under foreign colours, he has not cast off the religion of his forefathers, but comes forward to make open profession of his faith before the altar of his Saviour, there to partake of, for the first time—yes, to receive from his father's hands—those holy mysteries, the emblems of that body which was broken, and of that blood which was shed for him, let us devoutly hope and pray, "to his great and endless comfort." No better reward, surely, can he "give unto the Lord for all the benefits that He hath done unto" him, than "to receive the cup of salvation," and to call upon His name who saved his life from destruction, having defended him "from the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and from the arrow that destroyeth by noonday."



THE ENGLISH CHAPEL, UPPER TOWN, BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.



THE GORHAM CASE.

A NUMBER of lay members of the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol have presented an address to the Bishop, in which they express a deep sense of the danger to the faith and vitality of the Church of England involved by the decision of the Privy Council; complain of the inaptness of the Council to decide such questions; and entreat his Lordship to take counsel with his reverend brethren to provide a remedy for these evils. The Bishop replied, on the 10th instant, that he was gratified so large and influential a body of laity took a lively interest in the well-being of the Church; that he hoped the late decision would produce no other effect than temporary excitement; that it left the doctrine of the Church concerning baptism unaltered; and that he had already taken counsel with his reverend brethren, in preparing a bill, which had been submitted to the House of Lords, for constituting a different court of appeal on points of doctrine, and which he hopes will be generally satisfactory to the Church.

A petition to the Bishop of Oxford, from the graduates, under-graduates, &c. being members of the Convocation, has been prepared at Oxford, and lies there for signature. It declares the belief of the parties that by baptism each of them was made "a member of Christ, a child of God, and inheritor of the kingdom of Heaven." They further say that they have heard with sorrow that the Privy Council has ruled in a recent judgment that a contrary doctrine is not inconsistent with the doctrines of the Church of England, and they pray that the Bishop would take measures for the effectual declaration and maintenance of the doctrine of Holy Baptism, and for relieving those who feel aggrieved by the judgment of the Council denying that article of faith.

A letter from the Rev. J. W. Brooks, of St. Mary's, Nottingham, informs us, in relation to a paragraph which we published a fortnight ago, that there has been no meeting of the clergy at Nottingham on the subject of the judgment of the Privy Council, nor any address forwarded to the Bishop of Exeter from that town, that he is aware of. "An effort was made (he says) to get up a meeting of laymen only, who did agree upon a letter or address to the Bishop, but out of a population of 100,000, only 34 persons attended at the meeting." We copied the paragraph referred to by him from one of the morning papers, and we are now inclined to suppose that it might refer to some of the clergy of the county of Nottingham, not exclusively to those of the town.

An address is in course of signature to the Bishop of Peterborough, by both clergy and laity in the diocese, expressing a firm adherence to the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration, and entreat his Lordship to consult with his most rev. and right rev. brethren on what steps can, or ought to be taken for constituting a Court of Appeal, of *bona fide* members of the Church of England, as competent for the judicial decision of all causes involving the doctrine or discipline of that Church.

A declaration from Archdeacon Thorp, and the clergy of Durham, having 114 signatures, has been presented to the Bishop of Durham, who, in his reply, expresses his concurrence "that regeneration in, and by baptism, is the doctrine of our Church."

Addresses of thanks have been presented to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, for his excellent protest, signed by nineteen out of twenty-three of the clergy of the deanery of Glastonbury, and fifteen of the clergy of the southern district of the rural deanery of Axbridge.

The President and Fellows of Magdalen College have voted the sum of 100 guineas to the Bishop of Exeter, towards defraying the expense in his process with Mr. Gorham.

"PLAIN STATEMENTS FOR PLAIN PEOPLE," by a Layman, is the title of a plain-speaking consistent pamphlet, which takes the Bishop of Exeter's view of the doctrine of the Church as to baptismal regeneration, and carries it out logically to its conclusion of the separation of the State from the Church, if the "judgment" (of the Privy Council) "be carried out, and the evil consummated." The writer speaks of the Articles of the Church, which he treats with some contempt, and the Catechism, as not having equal and co-ordinate authority with the Creeds, the Prayers, and the formularies of the Church; "they are but explanations of, and deductions from these, and therefore, whereinsoever they differ, they must yield to the authority of the latter." He states the doctrine of the Church on the subject of infant baptism as it is set forth in the "Prayer-Book." "The Church tells us that a sacrament is an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us as a means whereby we receive the same, and pledge to assure us thereof. This grace can only be received through the ministrations of the holy Catholic and Apostolic Church." The ministrations, again, can only be performed by "ministers lawfully appointed by ordination," when "the Bishop shall say the awful and impressive words—receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a priest in the church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands." "None can rightly or duly preach the Gospel, and administer the sacraments, unless he be thus sent." The writer, therefore, asserts that the doctrine of the church is that of apostolical succession in the Church, and that the sacrament of baptism can only be duly administered by "those thus qualified to wait on this ministration." Referring to private baptism, the author shows that the Church teaches "that defilement is purged away by baptism," that the child duly baptized by the church minister "is regenerate with the holy spirit," is received as God's own child by adoption, "is a partaker in the death of Christ, and will be also in the resurrection." "Our Church," he says, "declares that the baptism of young children is according to the institution of Christ. She speaks not of any limitation of its benefits; she says not that to obtain the grace, the prayers of those present must be offered from a faithful and true heart." "She does not speak of any prevenient grace." The writer denies that the doctrine of Rome, "that in cases of extreme necessity it is lawful" for any person to baptize a child, using the form prescribed, is now the doctrine of our Church, though it was, but she has freed herself from the error, and "now declares that the sacrament cannot be properly performed, or its blessings imparted, except by one of her duly authorized and appointed ministers." "But by such baptism, whether performed in private or in public, according to the rites of the Church, the child born in sin is unconditionally made a member of the children of God, and heir of everlasting life." The author thinks the offices of godfather and godmother inessential, and wishes they were modified or done away. "The mere act of baptism, the child being born of water and the spirit," is that without which he cannot enter the kingdom of Heaven.

Having thus pronounced a very strong and plain opinion as to what are the doctrines of the Church, the "Layman" speaks of the present condition of the Church as humiliating, when a Bishop, who is sworn to drive away all erroneous and strange doctrine, and to correct and punish those who are unquiet, disobedient, and criminous, is resisted "by an unfaithful, irreverent son," who, "taking cruel advantage of the Church's bondage to the Egypt of the State, courts those insulting tyrants who have no knowledge of her laws or reverence for her words; and, armed with their authority, seeks, unfaithful and unrepentant as he is, to set aside and throw contempt on her's." The Archbishop of Canterbury is spoken of with almost as much virulence as Mr. Gorham. He "was the chief authority" in the Church's household; "but he is the abettor of his mother's tyrants; he is the man to tell the enemy where the assault may be more successfully made, and how it may be best masked. Through his advice, learning, and subtle reasoning, and, we fear, also, his want of faith, has the shame been effected, that it is declared to the Christian world that the Church of England has no fixed, determinate doctrine on the subject of baptism." The judgment of the Privy Council is described as a "compound of words misapplied, of doctrines confused, of facts misrepresented or misstated, and of reasoning the most childish." "If this judgment, of a court none of us can consider binding on the Church, or its members, shall not be carried out," the Layman thinks the members of the Church "may remain quiet." "But if the judgment be carried out, and the evil consummated—if the Archbishop of Canterbury shall, by himself or any other, and sanctioned only by the tyranny of the State, force Mr. Gorham into the benefice of Bramford-Speke—then no longer can the true sons of the Church communicate with him or his abettors." "We would most earnestly and affectionately beseech those among our Fathers in God to whom we look up in this tribulation, if it is further said, 'if all other means to right this wrong shall have failed, entirely to disregard every temporal consideration, and, trusting in God's great mercy, and having in themselves the true fire from the altar by which the succession of duly-appointed ministers may be preserved, to burst the gilded fetters of their State bondage—to come out and be separate—to free us from its enervating and corrupting influence.'"

The vehemence of the writer speaks for his sincerity. He is consistent between his premises and his conclusions. In all respects he is a zealous supporter of the Bishop of Exeter. Some passages of his pamphlet are eloquent, and it will, we think, command attention.

EXPOSITION OF INDUSTRY OF 1851.—The *Riga Gazette* publishes an order from the Government to the people to take part in the projected Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations. To promote this object a special commission has been appointed at St. Petersburg, under the presidency of the Councillor of State, Von Tengoborsky, the well-known writer on political economy. Another commission is appointed at Odessa. The expenses for the transport from the central commission to St. Petersburg, and the southern commission at Odessa, of articles destined for the London Exhibition, will be paid by the Crown.

A deputation of Irish members, to press upon the attention of the Home Secretary the necessity of considerably extending the jurisdiction of the Assistant Barrister's Court in Ireland, and placing the Assistant Barristers, as much as possible, upon an equal footing with the County Court Judges of England by abolishing fees, and substituting payments by fixed salaries, had an interview with Sir George Grey on Tuesday, at the Home Office.

COMMANDER FORSYTH'S ARCTIC BRANCH EXPEDITION.—Upwards of £1700 has been subscribed towards the fitting of the branch expedition to proceed in search of Franklin under the command of Captain Forsyth. The lifeboat presented by Messrs. White, of Cowes, is of the value of £50; and Messrs. Searle, the eminent boat-builders of Lambeth, have also presented the expedition with a boat of similar dimensions, made of gutta percha.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The receipts for the week ending the 12th inst. show an increase of £6788 over those of the corresponding week of 1849. The increase of traffic since the commencement of the year over the corresponding period of last year has been £45,530, being a weekly increase of £2400, or at the rate of £124,800 per annum!

On Saturday the Master in Chancery Kindersley proceeded with the settlement of the affairs of the *Westonian Newspaper Association*, which failed in 1843. It was in the hands of a large body of Wesleyans, who became involved by the conduct of those to whom its management was entrusted. About 130 out of 160 of the partners are now fixed with liability by the Master to pay off the £6000 outstanding debts, and for the discharge of which a call of £4 per share is made on the 124th shares held; but, as this has not been fully responded to, another call of £2 per share is expected.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ALARMING COLLISION ON THE NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

A collision of an alarming character, by which the lives of about sixty persons were placed in jeopardy, occurred on Saturday forenoon, at the station of the North British Railway, below the North Bridge. The signal for the departure of the mail train for London, which leaves Edinburgh at eleven o'clock A.M., having been given, the engine-driver immediately turned on the steam, but at the first revolution of the machinery, the crank of the axle of the driving-wheel of the engine snapped in two, by which the locomotive was completely disabled. The superintendent immediately dispatched a pilot engine to the company's works, at St. Margaret's, for a fresh engine, and in the meantime the carriages were moved backwards to the turning table, and shifted to the centre line of rails, leaving the disabled engine on the line close to the platform. Scarcely had the train been removed to the centre line when the engine expected was seen to emerge from the Calton Hill tunnel at a rapid speed. The break seemed to have been applied, but as the locomotive approached the station with no diminution of steam, and at an apparent rate of more than 20 miles an hour, the alarm of the officials, and such of the passengers who saw its approach, became excessive. The engine advanced on the same line of rails which the train occupied, and dashed into it with great force. The concussion was tremendous; but the passengers, beyond the excessive alarm occasioned by the collision, suffered comparatively trifling injury. It is difficult to account for the occurrence of the collision. The engine-driver, of the name of Aitken, is one of the new hands employed in consequence of the recent strike of the regular engine-drivers and stokers, from an attempted reduction of their wages by the introduction of some new regulations. The regular stoker was absent, and the man despatched for the engine was acting in that capacity when the collision took place. Neither of them sustained any injury.

From Cambridge we learn that the continued cold weather is having a very destructive effect upon the wheat crops in the fens. The ravages of the wire-worm are daily upon the increase, which nothing but a change from the severely cold weather we have lately endured can stay. Many pieces of wheat, which a few weeks ago looked most promising, are being ploughed up, and potatoes planted.

FORGERIES IN THE COTTON TRADE.—On Monday, Mr. William Threlfall, a cotton-spinner, of Addingham, near Otley, Yorkshire, was committed for trial by Mr. Rushton, at the Liverpool police-court, on a charge of uttering a bill for £2000, drawn by the prisoner on the Hull Flax and Cotton Mill Company, to which the acceptance of Mr. Joseph Rylands, the manager of the company, had been forged. The prisoner had also issued another forgery on the same party for £1000; and, from papers found in the prisoner's bag, it was clear that he meditated an extensive issue of similar bills. Mr. Rushton refused to admit the prisoner to bail.

A ROBBER SHOT.—On Tuesday two men named Wakefield and Hayes were examined before the magistrates at Cambridge, under the following circumstances:—On the Friday, about midnight, Mr. Tofts, of St. John's College Farm, was awakened by the barking of his dog under his window. He sprang from his bed, looked out, saw nothing, and was about to retire to sleep again, when his shepherd, John Matthews (who, with another man, sleeps in his master's house), came to Mr. Tofts' door, and said, "Master, there are thieves in the hen-house; I heard them strike a lucifer, and saw the light proceeding from it." Mr. Tofts dressed himself, provided himself with a gun and a six-barrelled revolving pistol, and with his two men went to the henhouse. It was dark, and just as the three came up to the henhouse a report took place, and Mr. Tofts exclaimed "I am shot," but instantly fired his gun in the direction he saw the flash proceed from. Brickbats were now hurled from the henhouse, and Mr. Tofts (though neither party could see each other) fired his pistol. The pelting was then discontinued, and the thieves inside sprang up to the tiles, knocked them off, and were preparing thus to make their escape, when Mr. Tofts called out, "I have a six-barrelled pistol here, and the man that attempts to escape, dies." At that moment a crash was heard, the portion of the building on which the men stood fell, and both were precipitated to the ground. Mr. Tofts and his men rushed in, the robbers were secured, and, a light having now been got by the women in the house, the men proved to be William Wakefield and James Hayes, labourers, of Cotton, a village three miles distant. (Wakefield had been implicated in highway robberies, and Hayes in incendiary fires.) Wakefield was found to be bleeding profusely from the head and face, one eye being entirely destroyed; Hayes was not injured. Mr. Tofts was shot in the breast and arm, but the thickness of his coat and waistcoat rendered the wounds comparatively harmless. When seated in the house, the robbers asked to be supplied with beer and tobacco. Mr. Tofts refused them, and they got up, saying they would not stay; but Mr. Tofts, levelling his pistol again, said, "He who attempts to escape, dies!" A messenger was sent to the police-station, and the men were eventually taken possession of by the police. Wakefield said, "I would sooner have been shot—dead than lost my eye and punished in this manner; an arm lopped off would be nothing to it." Wakefield is very ill, and, with his companion, is in a desponding way. In the henhouse were found nine dead fowls. The pistol fired at Mr. Tofts was found in the kitchen, the fellow who fired it having managed to get rid of it while in the house. The prisoners were both committed for the attempt to murder and fowl-stealing.

EXTRAORDINARY SMUGGLING AT PLYMOUTH.—On Wednesday (last week), information having been received by the officers of the Customs, at the tide-surveyor's watchhouse, that a quantity of kegs were being landed on the Beacon, at St. Nicholas's, or Drake's Island, the officers proceeded to the spot, where they found 31 kegs on the beach, containing 88 gallons of brandy, 42 over proof. They were seized by Mr. Rae, the tide-surveyor, and taken to the Plymouth Custom-house. Lieut. Cotgreave, R.N., of the Stonehouse Coast Guard Station, having been made acquainted with the circumstance, shortly after commenced searching the island; and the result of this was, that in the attic of the canteen he found 60 kegs, and in the gunner's store five kegs, all containing brandy of a similar strength. The landlord of the canteen is not to be found; but the gunner, named Edwards, a non-commissioned officer of the Ordnance, was taken into custody, brought before the magistrates at Stonehouse, and was remanded till Thursday next. On the following day a French vessel, named the *Virginie*, was detained and brought into the Pool, under a charge that the kegs had been landed from her. We have seldom had to record a more daring breach of the revenue laws than this case exhibits. The foreign brandy was boldly brought into the harbour, where Queen's ships are always lying, landed on an island which is a perfect military station, under a strict surveillance of persons holding her Majesty's commission, and where no civilian resides but the canteen keeper, and off which, at the distance of a cable's length or two, is generally moored a revenue cutter. The kegs were found not only secreted in the canteen, but actually in the Queen's stores, under the lock and key of a well-paid non-commissioned officer.

The parish church of Dinington was broken into recently, and completely ransacked, and everything portable or of any value was taken away, including two large and handsome communion books, with gold cross on their outside backs, which were lately presented to the vicar by his parishioners; an antique brass alms dish, with a representation of the Temptation on it, bought at the Duke of Buckingham's sale, and presented to the parish by the present vicar; and also all the bibles and prayer-books belonging to the congregation which were of any value.

On Sunday last the mail from the north was delayed nearly a full hour, in consequence of the obstruction which the train met with from snow. The carriages on their arrival at Preston were partially whitened on their tops with snow-flakes.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although transactions in the English Funds at the beginning of the week were only of a limited extent, yet a greater firmness was apparent in the price of Consols. On Monday an advance of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. was registered, the closing prices being 96 $\frac{1}{2}$  for Money and 96 $\frac{1}{2}$  for Account. These quotations were maintained on Tuesday, and were again the closing prices on Wednesday. But the tenor of advices by the Paris mid-day mail caused some trifling uneasiness on Thursday; the market in consequence becoming flatter. Exchequer Bills continue in demand, a difficulty in delivering bills having been experienced within the last few days. India Bonds also maintain the rise; in the heavy stocks but little business has been doing. At the close of business quotations were, for—Reduced, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Consols, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Long Annuities to expire Jan. 1850, 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1850, 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; India Bonds, £1000, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, under £1000, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Consols for Account, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; £500, June, 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Small, June, 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The Foreign Market has been unusually animated, particularly since Tuesday, the day appointed for the settlement of the Account. Large bearing operations in Peruvian made a delivery of the stock almost impracticable, and buying in was resorted to, when the agents for the Peruvian Government appeared as purchasers. Together, an extraordinary impetus was given to prices, and from Monday's price of 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ , a rise of eight per cent. was gradually registered by Thursday. This has since, however, met with a check. A second proposition regarding the overdue and future payment of the dividend on Mexican Stock has caused considerable speculation, attended with an advance from 29 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 31. In July last, a proposition was made to the bondholders which the present is intended to supersede. The proposal now reported by the committee and urged by Senor Ocampo, the Finance Minister, differs from the last convention in the following points:—Instead of 4,500,000 dollars of the indemnity money, 3,500,000 dollars is the amount offered, and the reduction of interest is to carry it as low as 3 per cent., instead of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ . On the other hand, the guarantee for future payments is extended to the entire import duties of the Republic, of which 30 per cent. is to be set aside for the bondholders, in place of the partial grant of 20 per cent. previously contemplated; and there is a provision for an ultimate sinking fund. Another advantage, also, is, perhaps, to be found in the circumstance of the present scheme being intended to be permanent, while the other was to be open to new modifications, "more or less favourable," on the 1st of July, 1850. On the whole, therefore, it can hardly be considered inferior to the convention of last year, which was regarded as satisfactory under the circumstances of the country, and the negotiation of which, subject to confirmation, entitled Mr. Robertson to the thanks of the bondholders. At the same time it must be remarked, that Mr. Robertson's convention contained a clause that the bondholders should resume their old rights in case of any further default, while nothing on that essential head appears in the present documents; so that proper vigilance must be used for its insertion, whatever view may be taken of the new offer. But it is important to add, that, at present, the project has not received the sanction of Congress; and more unlikely things than

a change of Ministers and measures may have occurred ere this, setting aside this scheme in the same way as the former one.

The animation in Consols, added to the speculative influence already described, produced an increased firmness and buoyancy in Foreign Funds generally, but towards the close of the week a slight reaction occurred. The last prices are—Brazilian Bonds, 18; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cent. Account, 54; Danish Bonds, 1825, 5 per Cent., 98; Ditto, Scrip, 8 p; Ecuador Bonds, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Grenada Bonds,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per Cent., 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Mexican 5 per Cent. 1846 (Ex. Jan. Coupons), 31; Ditto, Account, 31; Peruvian Bonds, 4 per Cent., 76; Ditto, Coupons, 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Deferred, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Portuguese 4 per Cent., 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Russian Bonds,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per Cent., 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Scrip, 28 p; Spanish 5 per Cent., 1840, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Account, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Belgian,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per Cent., 88; Dutch 4 per Cent., 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Shares have been rather firmer, but prices have not shown any decided improvement. Aberdeen, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, calls duly paid, or with a guarantee, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Caledonian, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, New, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Preference, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Eastern Counties, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; East Lincolnshire, Guaranteed 6 per Cent. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Great Northern, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Great South, and West. (Ireland), 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Eighth, 18; Great Western, 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Hull and Selby, Half Shares, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Lancaster & Carlisle, 50; Lancashire & Yorkshire, Fifths, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Do., Thirds, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Do., New, Guar. 6 per Cent., 12; Ditto (W. Riding Union), 25; Leeds and Bradford, 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; London and Blackwall, 4; London, Brighton, and South Coast, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 135 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; London and North Western, 103; Ditto, New Quarters, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Fifths, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Lowestoft, Guaranteed Four per Cent., 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Midland, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, £50 Shares, 14; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; North British, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; North Staffordshire, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Scottish Central, 13; South Devon, 6; Ditto Preference, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; South Eastern, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Registered, No. 4, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 8; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; York and North Midland, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Ditto, Preference, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Boulogne and Amiens, 6; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; East Indian, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Namur and Liege, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Rouen and Havre, 20.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat for our market, coastwise as well as by land carriage, continue small, nevertheless the demand has been less active this week, and late rates are with difficulty supported. Fine foreign wheats have changed hands to a fair extent, at full prices. In the middling and inferior kinds comparatively little business is doing. Most kinds of barley continue to move off freely, and the quotations are 1s per quarter higher. Malt steady, and quite as dear. The oat trade is active, at an improvement in value of 6d to 1s per quarter. Beans are selling at 1s to 2s per quarter more money. Peas, Indian corn, and flour are quite as dear.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 44s; ditto, white, 42s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 42s; ditto, white, 42s to 45s; rye, 20s to 22s; grinding barley, 19s to 21s; distilling ditto, 23s to 25s; malt, 48s to 47s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 46s to 48s; brown ditto, 43s to 45s; Kingston and Ware, 48s to 52s; Chevalier, 53s to 54s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 15s to 18s; potato ditto, 17s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 14s to 16s; ditto, white, 16s to 18s; tick beans, new, 24s to 26s; ditto, old, 24s to 26s; grey peas, 23s to 25s; mangle, 24s to 26s; white, 23s to 24s; boliers, 25s to 27s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 32s to 37s; Suffolk, 27s to 32s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 27s to 32s per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 20s to 23s per barrel; Canada, 20s to 23s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Our market, generally, is firm, and prices have an upward tendency. Canary has advanced 6s per quarter.

Linseed, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 44s; Hempseed, 33s to 36s per quarter; Coriander, 16s to 25s per cwt; Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 6s to 9s 6d. Tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £35 to £38 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £9 0s to £10 0s; ditto, foreign, £8 0s to £7 10s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £4 0s to £4 5s per cwt. Canary, 76s to 82s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; of household ditto, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 38s 0d; barley, 22s 0d; oats, 15s 3d; rye, 19s 1d; beans, 24s 8d; peas, 24s 9d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 37s 1d; barley, 22s 6d; oats, 15s 0d; rye, 20s 9d; beans, 23s 1d; peas, 25s 9d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—In the absence of public sales, our market is heavy, and prices are tending downward. Old common sound congou is selling at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; and new, 9d to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb.

Sugar.—West India, Bengal, and Mauritius qualities are in moderate request, at full prices; but foreign sugars are a slow sale. Refined goods steady; brown lumps at 48s 6d to 49s; and second quality, 46s to 47s per cwt.

Coffee.—About 1000 bags good ordinary native Ceylon have sold this week at 49s 6d to 41s per cwt. Plantation and most other kinds of coffee are lower.

Rice.—10,000 bags good white Bengal have changed hands, at 9s 9d per cwt. Cleaned rice is a dull inquiry.

Provisions.—The supplies of foreign butter being considerably on the increase, the demand for that article is heavy, at a decline in the quotations of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Fine Friesland is selling at 72s to 74s; fine Kiel and Holstein, 73s to 75s; and inferior parcels, 48s per cwt. and upwards. A moderate business is doing in old Irish butter, on somewhat lower terms. First Corks, 72s to 76s; first Limericks, 62s to 66s per cwt. 1000 arkins of new have arrived and sold—first Limericks, at 70s to 72s; and fourth Corks, 64s per cwt. New Limericks is offering, to the close of the present month, at 66s; and for the next three months at 65s per cwt. English butter is in good supply, and steady demand, at further depressed rates. Fine Dorset, 77s to 80s; inferior and middling, 56s to 70s per cwt. Fresh, 7s to 11s per dozen lbs. The bacon market is firm, and late rates are well supported. Prime salable Waterford, landed, 48s to 50s; heavy, 47s to 49s; Limericks sizeable, 46s per cwt. Hamburg butter, at 44s to 46s per cwt.

Tallow.—Our market is steady. P.Y.C. on the spot, is selling at 36s 9d to 37s, and for forward delivery, 38s 3d to 38s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 35s 6d to 36s, net cash; rough fat, 2s per 8 lb.

Oils.—Generally speaking, the demand is heavy, and we have sellers on somewhat lower terms.

Spirits.—Although the stock of brandy is 12,000 puncheons more than at the same time last year, the importers are not sellers on lower terms. Fine parcels of West India rum move off steadily at full prices. Corn spirits 9s 4d per gallon, net cash.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 8s to £3 10s; clover, ditto, £3 to £4 10s; and straw, £1 to £1 8s per load.

Cattle.—Mr. Carr's Hartley, 14s; West Hartley, 13s 6d; Brown, 12s 6d; Stewart's, 16s; Thornley, 15s; and Belmont, 14s 9d per ton.

Hops.—Our market is tolerably steady; but we have no change to notice in prices.

Wool.—The public sales have passed off remarkably well. About 20,000 bales were actually disposed of, at nearly the advance obtained at the preceding auctions.

Woolen.—Selected qualities are in steady request, at 110s to 130s per ton; but all other kinds are a slow sale.

Smithfield.—Sheep and lambs have commanded a steady inquiry, at higher rates. In other kinds of stock very little doing.

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 10d; veal, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; and pork, 3s 3d to 4s 0d per 8 lb, to sink the oil.

Neaps and Leadenhall.—A steady business has been transacted this week, on the following terms:—

Beef, from 1s 10d to 3s 0d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 6d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; and pork, 2s 10d to 4s 0d per 8 lb, by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, MAY 9.

Notice is hereby given, that her Majesty's birthday will be celebrated on Wednesday next, the 16th instant.

WHITEHALL, MAY 8.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed William Woodland the younger, of Taunton, in the county of Somerset, and Richard Dubs, of Liverpool, in the county palatine of Lancaster, to be Masters Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

Royal Cumberland Regiment of Militia: T Mitchell to be Surgeon.

Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry: T Thornycroft to be Captain, vice Earl Granville.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

E REES, Dudley, hatter.

BANKRUPTS.

R DART and J BROWN, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, coach-lace-manufacturers. E PARRATT, Park Village West, Regent's-park, advertising-agents. J T HOLLAND, Coventry, builder. W HAYHURST, Liverpool, coach proprietor. MARGARET MILNE, Manchester, grocer. B ROYLE, Manchester and Ardwick, check and gingham manufacturer. R WILSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, stonemason.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

N FERGUSSON and CO., Edinburgh, builders. R SUMMERS and SON, Hamilton, builders. J NIMMO, Edinburgh, printer. J and D CONNALL, Blackford, Perthshire, manufacturers. W RUSSELL, Teale, coach-contractor. J LYLELL, Dundee, merchant. A M'KECHNIE, Glasgow, dealer in shares.

TUESDAY, MAY 14.

FOREIGN OFFICE, MAY 14.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint John Hobart Lord Howden, now her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Spain.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint James Hudson, Esq., now secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Rio de Janeiro, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil.



**I**NSTITUTION for NURSES, Established for supplying MONTHLY, SICK, and WET NURSES, under the Management of a Committee of Eminent Medical Men. Ladies desirous of procuring Nurses whose competency and integrity are certified by the Committee of the Institution, may obtain them upon application to the Joint Secretary, S. S. LONG, Esq., at the Office, 63 Cornhill.

In one thick vol., the Tenth Edition, enlarged, price 16s.,

**MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE: A**

Popular Treatise, exhibiting the Nature, Symptoms, Causes, and most efficacious Treatment of Diseases; with a Collection of approved Prescriptions, Directions for Diet and Regimen, the means of affording Assistance in Accidents and other cases of emergency, Management of Children, Diseases of Medicines, a clear account of the Hydropneumatic System, &c. Also, a large Appendix on the Treatment of Disorders of the Mind and Nerves. Forming a comprehensive Medical Guide for the Clergy, Families, and Invalids, in the absence of their Medical Adviser. By T. J. GRAHAM, M.D., &c.

"It is evidently the result of great professional talent, experience, and judgment; the Author every where appears conscientious and candid. One of the most prominent evidences of a sincere desire to benefit his suffering fellow-creatures, is his ready recognition of a work like the present to our readers, is only to manifest a proper regard for their welfare."—Literary Journal, Feb., 1843.

"It is altogether deserving of permanent popularity."—London Weekly Review.

MUMFORD and Co., Paternoster-row; HATCHARDS, 187, Piccadilly; and TEGG and Co., 25, Queen-street, Chancery-lane. Sold by all booksellers.

		Gold Cases	Silver Cases
Watches of the horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, maintaining power, list size .. .. .	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ditto, 2nd size .. .. .	.. .. .	7 10 0	3 3 0
Ditto, 3rd size .. .. .	.. .. .	8 10 0	3 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapement, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size .. .. .	.. .. .	9 9 0	3 18 0
Ditto, with the flat fashionable style, with the highly-finished movements, jewelled in 10 extra holes, 3rd size .. .. .	.. .. .	14 14 0	5 18 0
A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a two-months' trial allowed. A very extensive and complete assortment of fine Gold Neck Chains, a yard and a quarter long, at the following very reduced prices, according to the weight of sovereigns:—			
Neat Pattern.	Fashionable Bright Link.		
The weight of 3 sovereigns .. £ 3 4	The weight of 4 sovereigns .. £ 5 15		
The weight of 4 sovereigns .. £ 4 3	The weight of 5 sovereigns .. £ 6 15		
The weight of 5 sovereigns .. £ 5 5	The weight of 6 sovereigns .. £ 7 15		
The weight of 6 sovereigns .. £ 6 6	The weight of 7 sovereigns .. £ 8 15		
Gold Guard Chains charged according to the same scale as Family containing a List of the Prices of the various articles in Gold and Silver, may be had gratis.—SARL and SONS, 13, Cornhill.			

**WANTED, AGENTS.**—Twenty to Two Hundred Pounds per year may be realised by a SHOPKEEPER (Chemist's, Grocer's, and Bookseller's), or a respectable YOUNG MAN, in towns and villages in Great Britain and Ireland, by the sale of an article of great general consumption, and in packets at 1s. each. A sample packet may be had post-free, on receipt of 12 stamps. Apply to G. WADDELL, No. 1, Old Jewry, Cheap-side, London.—Wanted, Three Commission TRAVELLERS for England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

**PARR'S FAMOUS REMEDY, PARR'S LIFE PILLS.**—It is a fact beyond dispute that most of the diseases with which the human race are afflicted are the result of a disordered state of the LIVER; and hence, the occasional use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS should have been resorted to, and would have been prevented as well cured. In their operation they go direct to the disease. None are genuine unless the fac-simile of the signature of the proprietor, JOHN PARR, Esq., of "Finsbury-terrace, Finsbury, London," is written on the directions. Looked in boxes of 6 and 12 each, sold at 1s. each, by all respectable medicine vendors throughout the world. Full directions are given with each box. Wholesale London Agents: Messrs. JAMES WATSON & CO., 10, Abchurch-lane; Messrs. GOSWELL & SONS, Churchyard; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; and Messrs. H. K. GURNEY & CO., 17, Abchurch-lane.





KING'S NORTON CHURCH, LEICESTERSHIRE, STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

## THE CHURCH OF KING'S NORTON, STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.



the communion rails is floored with marble. An open parapet runs round the whole building. Each buttress is crowned by a pinnacle. The workmanship of every part was of the most careful and expensive kind. The tower, containing a peal of eight bells, with chimes, was surmounted by a spire, which formed the chief beauty of the building. It is not known whether this was an original design of the architect, or whether it was copied from some older church; but it is certain that its proportions were so faultless as to give pleasure not only to unpractised eyes, but also to those of learned ecclesiologists. This beautiful feature is now entirely destroyed. On Monday, May 13, during a sudden storm of thunder and lightning, which seemed to break immediately over the village, a flash struck the spire, and (without any exaggeration) shivered it in a moment into a thousand fragments. Of two eye-witnesses, one who was near the foot of the steeple at the time when it fell, compares the flash to the sudden descent of a ball of fire. Another, who saw it from the window of one of the neighbouring houses, states that the tower seemed to her quite surrounded by flames. The vicarage-house, in which the Rev. Mr. Parry, assistant curate of the place, and Mrs. Parry were residing at the time of the accident, is a little, low building, standing not above thirty feet from the foot of the tower: the stones fell on almost every side of it, but, providentially, not one broke through its roof. The damage done is not confined to the loss of the spire: a great part of the roof and of the gallery at the west end has been crushed by the fall of huge frag-

ments. The stone which formed the finial of the spire fell upon and crushed the font. The parish which has sustained this great misfortune is a very small one, containing less than 1000 acres of land. It is, moreover, the second calamity of the kind which has befallen it within the last seven years. This same spire was struck a first time in February, 1843, when damage was caused to the amount of £200; and the few inhabitants had only paid off the debt occasioned by the first stroke a few weeks before the time when the second fell. Under these distressing circumstances, it is to be hoped that the public, and especially the inhabitants of Leicestershire, will aid the more immediate sufferers in restoring a building, which was an ornament not only to the parish, but to the whole county. We have engraved the stricken tower, as well as the spire entire.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

## OXFORD.

In a Convocation holden on Tuesday, a letter of thanks to the Rev. Frederick William Hope, M.A., formerly of Christ Church, for a very splendid and extensive collection of entomological subjects, together with a considerable library of scientific books, prints, &c., lately presented by that gentleman to the University, was read and approved, and the University seal ordered to be affixed thereto.

In the same Convocation, the few remaining clauses required to complete the new examination statute were agreed to without opposition. The second examination will now, therefore, take place in Easter Term, 1853.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—The Rev. Richard Dawes, Vicar of King's Sombourn, to be Dean of the Cathedral Church of Hereford. The Rev. C. Pilkington, to be a Canon Residentiary of Chichester Cathedral. The Rev. W. H. Massie, to a Minor Canonry in Chester Cathedral. The Rev. R. Fitzgerald, to the Rectory of Winslade, Hants. The Rev. W. Paul, to the Rectory of Handley, Cheshire. The Rev. W. W. Spicer, to the Rectory of Ithen Abbas, Hants. The Rev. J. B. Gordon, to the Rectory of Clonbeg, Tipperary. The Rev. J. Vere Benson, to the Rectory and Vicarage of Castleconnell and Kinneariff, diocese of Killaloe. The Rev. J. Exshaw, to the Rectory and Vicarage of Kionitry, Litterluna, and Roscomroe, King's County. The Rev. T. Wood, to the Rectory of Powerstown, Kilkenny. The Rev. John McMahon Wilder, to the Rectory of Brandiston, Norfolk. The Rev. Edward Allfree, to the Rectory of St. Swithin's, Cannon-street.

**VACANCIES.**—Ingram R., Northumberland; diocese Durham; value, £462, with residence; patron R. L. Allgood, Esq.; Rev. J. Allgood, deceased. Louth Holy Trinity P. C., county and diocese Lincoln; patrons trustees, Rev. E. Richardson, promoted.

**TESTIMONIALS.**—The following clergymen have been recently presented with testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. F. S. Bolton, 11 years classical and mathematical master in the Bridgnorth Grammar-School (where he received his education), from the mayor, borough magistrates, aldermen, town-councillors, clergy, dissenting minister, and other inhabitants of Bridgnorth, of various religions and political opinions. The Rev. Edward Waylen, late Minister at Largs, diocese of Glasgow. The Rev. Thomas Baker, Rector of Whitney, from his parishioners, in commemoration of having held that benefice for the long period of 40 years. The Rev. Thomas Hugo, Curate of Bury, from the parishioners, on his departure. The Rev. John Beethom, Master of the Lancaster Grammar-School, from his pupils and friends.

**INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.**—This society held its meeting for the present month on Monday last, a week earlier than usual, the

proper day being Whit Monday. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury took the chair. There were also present his Grace the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Winchester, Bangor, Gloucester and Bristol, Ripon, Worcester, Lichfield, and St. Asaph; Earl Howe, Earl Powis, Rev. Dr. Spry, Rev. J. Jennings, and Messrs. James Cocks, Edward Hussey, William Salt, and William Davis. Grants were made in aid of the erection of new churches at Ilfracombe, South Ossett, near Wakefield; St. Stephen's District, Devonport; and Lydbrook, in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire; towards rebuilding, upon a new site, the church at Hawes, Yorkshire; and towards various alterations and improvements in the parish churches at Catterick, also in Yorkshire; and Tregare, near Raglan, Monmouthshire; Compton Bishop, near Cross Somerset; St. James's, Holloway, in the parish of Islington; St. Werburg, Derby; Dunstable, Bedfordshire; West Drayton, Middlesex; Uffington, near Farringdon, Berks; and Waltham, near Melton Mowbray: making fourteen grants in all.

**FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.**—On Thursday, the anniversary of this excellent institution, established nearly a century and a half since for the relief of distressed members of the families of clergymen of the Church of England, and the collections of which are now transferred to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy for apprenticing the children of necessitous clergymen, was celebrated at St. Paul's Cathedral by a full choral service, performed by the united choirs of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The Ven. Archdeacon Musgrave preached a very eloquent sermon, from the text, 1st Corinthians, chap. xii., v. 27, "Now ye are the body of Christ, and members in particular," and a collection was made at the doors. In the evening, a very sumptuous dinner was served, under the direction of Mr. Bathe, of the London Tavern, in Merchant Tailors' Hall; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presiding, supported by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Manchester, St. David's, Bangor, St. Asaph, and Worcester, and about 150 other friends of the institution, when, various loyal and appropriate toasts having been drunk, it was announced that £120 had been collected at the cathedral, £444 at the dinner, £304 for annual subscriptions, and £259 dividends on stock; making a total of £1,127, being an increase over last year of £221. The above is exclusive of £100 received from the King of Hanover as steward, and the fees from the other stewards (nineteen in number) of not less than £31 10s. each, out of which the whole expenses of the festival are defrayed.

## CURIOSITIES.—XVI.

## THOMAS A'BECKETT'S GRACE-CUP.

The beautiful Cup shown in our Illustration is the property of H. P. Howard, Esq., M.P., with whose family it is historically associated, having been presented by the valiant Admiral Sir Edward Howard to Catherine of Arragon. At the Queen's death it reverted to the Earl of Arundel, and can be traced in the family ever since. During this long period it has been called the Grace Cup of St. Thomas a Becket; and the legends and initials upon it, which may have been retained from some earlier decorations, vouch for this ancient and interesting tradition.

Round the lid is the motto, "*Sobrius Estote*," with the letters T. B. supporting a mitre. Round the body of the Cup is chased "*Vinum tuum bibe cum gaudio*."



THOMAS A'BECKETT'S GRACE-CUP.

Round the neck of the top is the name "*God Ferare*," probably the name of the goldsmith.

Our Illustration and foregoing description are copied from Scott's "*Antiquarian Gleanings in the North of England*." The Ivory Cup itself is very probably a relique of the great Archbishop Becket; but the mountings are certainly of not earlier date than the latter part of the fifteenth century, if so early.

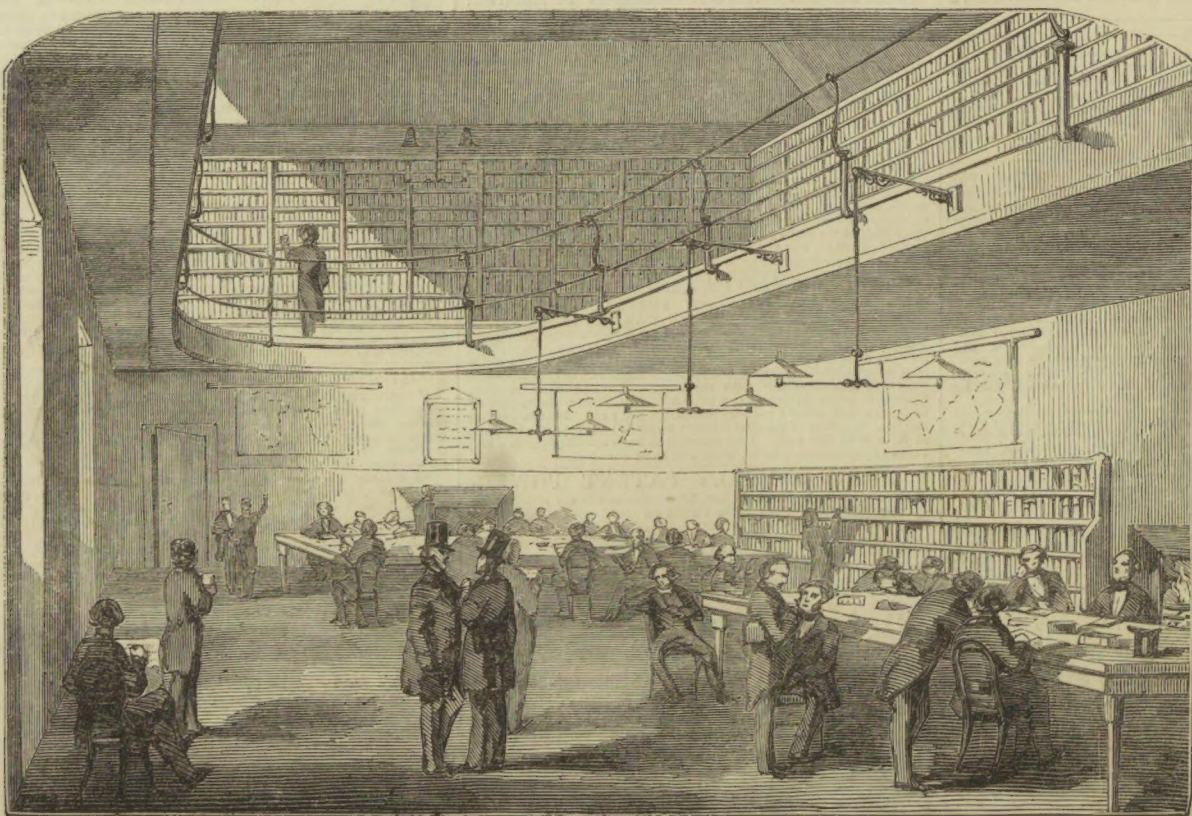
**POST-OFFICE NOTICE.**—The following notice has been sent to the deputy post-masters by command of the Postmaster-General:—General Post-office, May 12, 1850.—It is found that many postmasters still forward, on the Saturday night, in their "London through" bundles, letters and newspapers which ought to be kept over for the despatch to London of the following day, viz. letters for London and the London district; letters for foreign parts; inland letters, prepaid by money; unpaid letters; letters for Guernsey and Jersey, and newspapers. Particular attention must be paid to the previous instructions, which direct that the "London through" bundles are to contain none but stamped forward letters, and the State's or Government letters. No registered letters, unpaid letters, or letters prepaid by money, or newspapers, are to be sent, nor any letters addressed to London or the London district, except the Government letters. Postmasters at the outports must, however, forward to London, as usual, all foreign, colonial, and ship letters landed at those ports.

## NEW READING-ROOM AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

On Wednesday afternoon, a handsome reading-room, which has just been formed for the Bank of England Library and Literary Association, instituted by the directors for the use of the clerks, was opened by Thomson Hankey, jun., Esq., Deputy-Governor of the Bank. There was a very numerous meeting of the members; when the Chief Cashier, as President, and the Chief Accountant, the Treasurer of the institution, moved and seconded a vote of thanks to the Court of Directors for the handsome manner in which they had fitted up the Library, and for the liberal support which had been accorded the Association.

The Court of Directors have voted £500 for the purchase of books, and several of the Directors have made handsome donations. Thomas Baring, Esq., presented the committee with £100, to be expended by them in books; while others, including K. D. Hodgson, Esq., J. B. Heath, Esq., &c., have contributed largely to the Association. W. H. Mullens, Esq., sent a cheque for £25, and many of the clerks have presented valuable works; in short, the Bank of England Library and Literary Association, aided by the exertions of the committee, and their hon. secretary, Mr. J. R. Durrant, of the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Office, bids fair to become one of the most remarkable institutions in the metropolis.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1850.



NEW READING-ROOM AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, OPENED ON WEDNESDAY.